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Vol. IV No. 6

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CHICAGO CIRCLE

The SEATO Military Advisers held their 23rd bi-annual conference at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok, on October 14 and 15. This photograph showing the Military Advisers, observers and staff was taken at the flag-raising ceremony which preceded the conference. In the front row, from left to right are: Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger (Australia), Lt. Col. Andre Rottier (France), Lieutenant-General L.W. Thornton, chairman (New Zealand), Group Captain Kamal Ahmad (Pakistan), SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, Major-General H.A. Prince, Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, General Rigoberto J. Atienza (Philippines), Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya (Thailand), Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy (United Kingdom) and Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp (United States).

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Freedom must be defended in every quarter.

Events are isolated neither in time nor in space. SEATO RECORD attempts to bring together significant events of the Organization itself, of its member nations, and of similar organizations of regional nature, as well as statements which reflect attitudes or policies. Background information of this sort is essential to place SEATO in its proper context of world affairs and national development.

SEATO Projects

SEATO Graduate School of Engineering, Bangkok
SEATO Regional Community Development Technical Assistance Centre, Ubol
SEATO Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, Bangkok
SEATO Skilled Labour Projects:

Thailand –

SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok
SEATO Teacher Development Centre, Bangkok
SEATO Vocational Training Centres in:

Chiengmai, Lampang, Nongkhai, Udorn, Nakorn Phanom, Tak, Pitsanuloke, Nakorn Sawan, Khon-Kaen, Korat, Ubol, Rajburi, Cholburi, Chandhaburi, Chumporn, Nakorn Srithamaraj, Patalung, Songkhla, Yala, Sakon Nakorn.

Pakistan –

SEATO Technical Training Centre, Dacca
SEATO Technical Training Centre, Karachi

Philippines –

SEATO Vocational Training Centre, Marikina

SEATO Cultural Relations Program

Under-graduate Scholarships, Post-graduate Scholarships
Research Fellowships, Professorships

SEATO Medical Projects

Thailand –

SEATO Medical Research Laboratory, Bangkok
SEATO Clinical Research Centre, Bangkok

Pakistan –

Pakistan-SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory, Dacca

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The True, Creative Revolution

Excerpts from an address by the U.S. Deputy Secretary of Defence, Mr. Cyrus R. Vance, to the National Security Industrial Association on October 7, 1965.

Exactly five weeks ago tonight – in a distant country – a political document appeared. It was written by Lin Piao, the Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party, Vice Premier of Red China, and the Minister of National Defence.

I want to talk to you about that document tonight. For it tells us not only what Peking's intentions are in Asia – not only what Peking's intentions are in Viet-Nam – not only what Peking's intentions are toward the United States – but what Peking's plans are for the whole expansion of world Communism.

Lin Piao states bluntly:

> "It was on the basis of the lessons derived from the people's wars in China that comrade Mao Tse-tung, using the simplest and most vivid language, advanced the famous thesis that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun." He clearly pointed out: the seizure of power by armed force, the settlement of the issue by war is the central task and highest form of revolution. This Marxist-Leninist principle of revolution holds good universally, for China and for all other countries."

Lin Piao then goes on to note that the Chinese Communist revolution differed from the Russian revolution in one essential respect. The Russian revolution, he says, "began with armed uprisings in the cities, and then spread to the countryside; while the Chinese revolution won nationwide victory through the encirclement of the cities from the rural areas, and the final capture of the cities."

The "rural areas of the world" today, he asserts, are Asia, Africa, and Latin America. The "cities of the world" are North America and Western Europe.

Just as Communism in China, says Lin Piao, succeeded by capturing the countryside; and then encircling and defeating the cities; so the global Communist movement will ultimately succeed first by capturing Asia, Africa, and Latin America – thereby encircling North America and Western Europe – and then by finally and decisively defeating the United States and its Western allies.

Win Asia, Africa, and Latin America through "wars of national liberation," says Lin Piao, and the United States and its Western allies will be surrounded, will be encircled, will be overwhelmed.

And where is all this to begin? he asks. It has already begun, he replies, and the place in which it has begun is Viet-Nam.

Viet-Nam, says Lin Piao, is now the "focus" of the revolutionary movement against the United States. No matter what action America may take in Viet-Nam, he adds, the Communist Chinese determination is "unshakeable" to drive the United States out.

But it is not Peking that is fighting in Vietnam; it is Hanoi. Mao is not risking his own troops to achieve his ends. Rather, Hanoi is being used to attempt to prove the validity of his thesis.

For the whole point of Mao's doctine is that Hanoi and the Viet Cong should fight on; that they should reject any offers of reasonable settlement or negotiation; that they should be prepared to wage a prolonged and dirty war – whatever its cost in North Vietnamese blood; whatever its cost in North Vietnamese well-being.

Hanoi might well ponder whether its future is best secured by fully submerging its own separate interest to Peking. The North Vietnamese people deserve a better future than that.

Meanwhile, the leaders in Hanoi – much to Peking's pleasure – continue to make a reasonable settlement impossible. They continue their aggression in the south. They continue to infiltrate soldiers, equipment, and supplies across the border. They continue to employ the twin pressures of temptation and terrorism – tempting the peasants to renounce their loyalty to their village leaders in return for hollow promises; and terrorizing them if they refuse.

Policy in Viet-Nam

There could be no clearer justification of why we are standing firm in our resolve to help defend the 14 million people of South Viet-Nam, against Communist aggression and subversion from the north.

Our policy is simple and straightforward. It is not complicated by any doctrinaire theories of world domination.

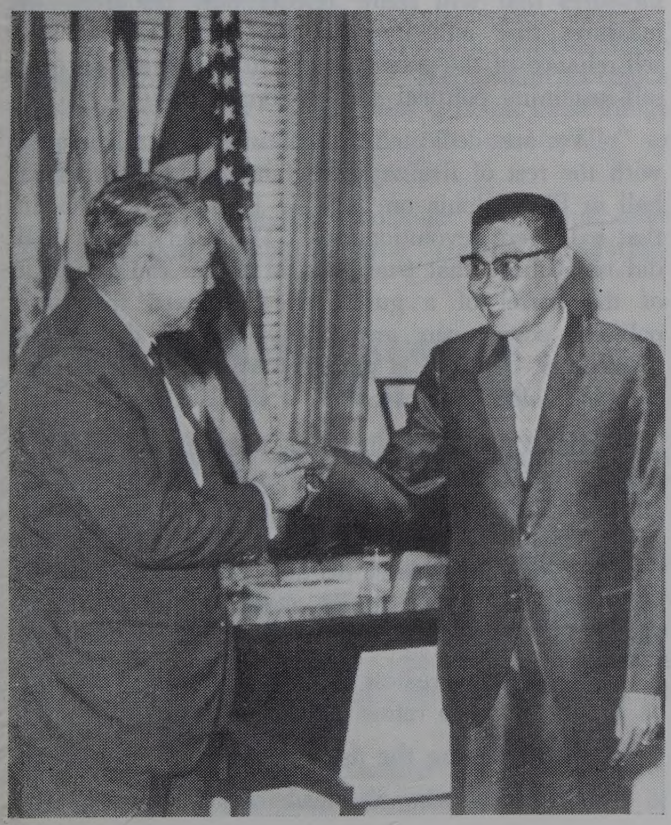
First, we are determined to keep our commitment to the people of South Viet-Nam. We are going to continue to assist the South Vietnamese to resist aggression. We are going to continue to make it clear to Hanoi and to Peking that terrorism, murder, subversion, and infiltration from the north cannot–and will not–succeed.

As President Johnson has pointed out:

"We are... there to strengthen world order. Around the globe from Berlin to Thailand are people whose wellbeing rests in part on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked. To leave Viet-Nam to its fate would shake the confidence of all these people in the value of an American commitment and in the value of America's word. The result would be increased unrest and instability, and even wider war."

Second, we are committed to help create a better life for the people of South Viet-Nam. We are engaged in a major program of economic and social development there, and we want to see it extended to the whole South Asia region, including North Viet-Nam.

Everything that we do in Viet-Nam is governed by those simple reasons for being there.



Our goal is a peaceful settlement. We are ready – now – to go to the negotiating table. We lay down no preconditions for such discussions. We seek a cessation of aggression by North Viet-Nam. We seek a just peace – and we have made that offer clear on many occasions. We seek the withdrawal of all foreign forces – including our own – from South Viet-Nam once peace has been restored. And we seek a peace that gurantees freedom of choice for the South Vietnamese people.

Our purpose is firm; our patience is long; and our perseverance is unshakeable.

But, as both Hanoi and Peking have pointed out, the issue is larger than merely Viet-Nam.

General Giap, the North Vietnamese strategist who defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu, has put the matter candidly: "South Viet-Nam is the model of the national liberation movement of our time... if the special warfare that the U.S. imperialists are testing in South Viet-Nam is overcome, then it can be defeated anywhere in the world."

And – as we have seen – Lin Piao describes the struggle in Viet-Nam as merely the curtain-raiser in the whole global drama of Communist expansionism.

The issue, then, in Viet-Nam, important as it is, is not the only task facing the United States and its partners in freedom around the world.

The total task of free men on this planet is to preserve and nurture freedom everywhere that it is growing.

Lin Piao sees a major crisis in human society in the second half of the 20th century; he sees it taking place on the perimeter of the industrialized world–in Asia, in Africa, and in Latin America.

I think we can agree with him on that. We begin by reminding ourselves that the Communist mind is a curious combination of ideological rigidity – and tactical suppleness. The Communist mind is, at one and the same time, philosophically closed – and pragmatically open.

In the past half-century we have witnessed an

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas welcomes to Bangkok Dr. Juan C. Portes, who will study the epidemiology of haemorrhagic fever under a SEATO research award. Dr. Portes is assistant professor of epidemiology and public health at the Institute of Hygiene, University of the Philippines.

imaginative display of aggressive Communist tactics. The goal has always been the same: political domination. But the path to that goal has often switched direction.

In our own lifetime, Communist tactics have ranged through a broad and brutal spectrum: everything from outright occupation by the Red Army in Eastern Europe . . . through conventional aggression in Korea . . . to the guerrilla operations in Greece, Malaya, the Philippines, and now in Viet-Nam.

Communist tactics have sometimes fomented revolutions, and at other times have captured those initiated by others. Communist tactics have learned to be as much at home with legal means, as with illegal means; with sophisticated societies, as with primitive ones; with rightist dictators, as with leftist demagogues.

Answers to Communism

Thus, if one surveys the total Communist movement of the past half-century, one cannot fail to be struck with a profound bit of irony; that the Communists in their ultimate view of history are almost insufferably dogmatic and doctrinaire. But in their efforts to manipulate that history, they are almost incredibly pragmatic and practical.

What, then, is our answer to the Communist manifesto of Mao Tse-tung, as written by Lin Piao?

First, our answer is that we agree that the "focus" of the challenge lies, at the moment, in Viet-Nam. But the Government of Viet-Nam and the United States will not be defeated by Communist aggression from the north. We will continue our support of the people of South Viet-Nam until a just and reasonable settlement is reached – whether by agreement at a conference table or by a cessation of the aggression, as in Malaysia, the Philippines, and Greece.

Secondly, we agree with Mao that the lands arching across the southern half of the globe – Asia, Africa, and Latin America – are to play a decisive role in the future of humanity.

But we disagree that their role is to be the hapless victims of Communist externally directed so-called "wars of national liberation." On the contrary, we believe that these nations desire to remain fully and freely themselves – uncoerced by subversion stage-managed and supplied from without. We believe that these nations desire, with wisdom and dignity, to seek their own national progress in their own national way. And we stand ready to assist them to do precisely that.

Thirdly, we agree that Mao's clear intent is that his brand of Communism should eventually surround, encircle, and finally cut off and defeat Western Europe and the United States.

But we disagree that is going to happen. Our defences are strong, and we remain alert and ready for whatever the future may bring. But more important is the fact that the free nations of the world offer a better future for the individual, and a peaceful path to that future.

Finally, we agree with Mao that just as there are cities and countrysides within nations, so the world at large – in its current uneven rate of technological advance – can be viewed as a series of industrialized centres, surrounded by a less-developed countryside.

But we disagree that the historical process suggests that the global countryside will storm these centres, and put them to the torch of Communist insurgency.

On the contrary, we believe that the historical process will be precisely the reverse; that the industralized centres – the fortunate nations of the world – will increasingly seek to bring to the countryside – to the poorer nations of the world – the very assistance and skill that will help these nations to close the poverty-gap. And the rich nations will do this by measures that will share talents and resources – by measures that will increase the self-confidence and self-reliance of the poorer nations to achieve their own self-sustaining political and economic growth.

We are dedicated to continuing the dialogue with the rest of the world that began in an obscure hall in Philadelphia on July 4, 1776. The men in that hall were revolutionaries. The men in that hall did not believe that true political power can grow out of the barrel of a gun. They believed that true political power can grow only out of the people themselves – for that is precisely where it is: within each individual human being.

Those men in 1776 fused, primed, and set off a political explosion that has had more ultimate effect on society than all the dictators of history rolled into one. The fires of that revolution still burn in this country; and the sparks of that revolution still fly, igniting the tinder of human aspiration all over this globe.

One of the greatest challenges to this generation of Americans is to refine the formulas:

– For creating the driving sparks,

– For cultivating the leadership talent,

Lt. Col. Stefano Vivona (right) who recently assumed office as Director of the US Component of the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok, discusses the work of the laboratory with Dr. Howard E. Noyes, head of the department of immunology.

– For unleashing and organizing the earth's bountiful natural resources,

– For breaking down the out-of-date barriers to progress, throughout the world. We have an enormous challenge to perfect the formulas to do all these things to permit what Lin Piao calls "the countryside" to find their way up the rocky path.

We must meet that challenge. We must offer the more durable stuff of true, creative revolution. (USIS).

FOREIGN SERVICE TALKS IN MANILA

A five-day Asian consultative conference on foreign service development was held September 27 to October 1 in Manila.

Attended by 11 countries, the conference was held under the joint auspices of the Philippine government and the Eastern Regional Organization for Public Administration (EROPA). Chairman of the conference was Civil Service Commissioner Abelardo Subido.

Other countries represented by their senior officials of foreign ministries and departments of foreign affairs were Australia, Nationalist China, Iran, Japan, Laos, Malaysia, Pakistan, South Viet-Nam Thailand and the Philippines.

The Philippine delegation was headed by Acting Foreign Secretary Librado D. Cayco, who read President Macapagal's message to the assembly. Keynote speakers at the opening day program were five authorities on international relations from the UN, Columbia University, the German Foundation for Developing Countries and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

Pres. Macapagal's message "batted for a strengthening of the merit system in the foreign service." He paid equal importance to the problem of the so-called political appointee whose entry into the service "frequently interrupts the rate of promotion of officers in the career service." He also lauded the objective of the conference to set up one or more regional foreign service training institutes in the EROPA area. (Phil. IS).

Karachi was chosen as a regional meteorological centre at the fourth session of the World Meteorological Organization's regional organization for Asia at Teheran in October. (PIS).

Threats to Peace in S.E. Asia

Excerpts from the statement by Mr. Thanat Khoman, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Thailand, at the General Assembly of the United Nations, October 8, 1965

The United Nations has just reached a point which is significant in the life of human beings and international organizations. Twenty years have passed since nations – victors and vanquished alike, with their lands laid waste, their resources exhausted and millions of their youth sacrificed in a most destructive war – dreamt of a better new world where the dignity and worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, would be observed and respected. They strove to establish the rule of law. But especially they hoped that, by establishing this organization, they might save "succeeding generations from the scourge of war". Now that two decades have gone by, what have become of those dreams and hopes ?

For those who come from places like Europe or North America where life is secure and plentiful and where peace is not immediately threatened, the reply may be optimistic. But for many, like myself, who come from a centre of storms and turmoils, where fightings large and small have become a commonplace, where threats to crush one another burst out angrily like the daily crackling of mortars and machine guns and where, in between the tragic happenings of deaths and destructions, millions of haggard human beings scrape the soil to eke out a meagre subsistence, the answer can only be somewhat less enthusiastic.

Unlike Europe and the Americas, a good part of Asia has become a centre of troubles and turmoils. South Viet-Nam, suffering from the legacy of a long period of past colonial servitude, has to face, after its independence, a life and death struggle against the so-called liberating tentacles which have been for years attempting to choke the life out of its free existence. It has been in particular, confronted with an ambitious and expansionist neighbour and brother to the North which is not content with achieving a sovereign status for itself, but seeks to extend further its domination across its border. This expansionist proclivity from the North has been disguised under the cloak of a liberation movement, in order to deceive the unaware and uninformed world public opinion. Its true nature, however, can easily be discerned as being no less than an attempt by an expansionist power to impose its physical and ideological rule upon an unwilling neighbour.

In this undertaking, it has been abetted and supported by another like-minded and much more powerful regime which likewise aspires to dominate not only the continent of Asia, but the whole underdeveloped world. Of course, those of us who live in the vicinity of actual scene of conflict and are directly or indirectly affected by it could easily see through this cloak of liberation and recognize it as nothing but a disguised version of colonial conquest. Indeed, if any true liberation is to be done in Viet-Nam, it is the people of North Viet-Nam, living under an utterly oppressive regime, who ought to be liberated. Thus, the North Vietnamese regime and indeed its allies are in no way qualified, let alone having any right, to assume upon themselves the task of liberating others. It is of no wonder, therefore, that the South Vietnamese people have categorically rejected this so-called liberation attempt by the North, and have put up a long and heroic resistance up to the present day.

'Liberation' in Laos

Although the situation in the kingdom of Laos is now quiescent, that country has also been a victim of the same pattern of 'liberation'. There the aggressive forces from the North have been for some years infiltrating, subverting and organizing insurgency activities they euphemistically call liberation movement. In fact, such a group of misled people, known as the Pathet Lao, is no more independent from the control centres in Hanoi and Peking than a province of any of the two countries. They are entirely subservient to directives and control emanating from there and can subsist only with the support and supply from those two sources. The troops which have been committed to fight against the legal Government of Laos have been trained, equipped and staffed with cadres from those two nations. In spite of the fact that the Geneva Agreements of 1961-1962 gave it a legal foothold in the Coalition Government set up thereafter, this pro-Communist faction was not satisfied with the benefits it has derived from those Agreements and aimed at securing the complete control over the entire Kingdom. When its intrigues were foiled, it resorted again to attempts to overthrow the legally constituted Government.

In the two above-mentioned countries, South

Viet-Nam and Laos, the pretence of liberation has been, to some extent, successful in creating doubts in the minds of far-away people unfamiliar with the situation in our part of the world. However, when those aggressive forces seek to extend their expansionist campaign against my country, Thailand, the mask has had to be dropped. Instead of announcing their program of liberation, they have to declare plainly and openly that they intend to carry out a guerilla warfare against Thailand. This naked admission is unavoidable because they happen to know that my country has been independent all through its history and stands in no need of liberation. They have therefore to fabricate charges and to set up so-called Patriotic Fronts which, as we all know, are nothing but their own creatures.

In all these activities, the trend can be clearly seen through, and that trend is pure expansionism aiming at aggression against and control over free countries and peoples. The camouflage they have thrown over their evil design is too thin and too transparent to deceive anyone.

The question as it is actually posed in practice is not whether nations like South Viet-Nam or Laos should or should not be free to choose their form of government and to shape their own societies. Being sovereign states, they are fully entitled to follow the national course which is desired by their people. The difficulty arises when their neighbours to the North seek to thrust upon them a political and social system which is not of their liking as it tends to make them subservient to outside control. They, therefore, prefer the agony of long and bloody struggle rather than bow to the dictates from outsiders and lose what they hold dear: their freedom and independence.

This Assembly which is composed of many former dependent territories is well aware that the process of decolonization has been proceeding satisfactorily, thanks to the persistent efforts of the United Nations. What is now taking place in certain parts of South-East Asia does not aim at hastening that process but at reversing it and at placing the nations recently liberated from colonial shackles under an even tighter and more enduring bondage.

As this struggle goes on, its full meaning can well be realized. The stake involved therein is not only the life or death of two or three nations in South-East Asia, but even more importantly the future security and well-being of many countries around the world. The objective of the aggressors in South-East Asia is not merely to deprive a few nations of their free existence, rather they seek to shatter the present precarious world order and replace it with their own imperialistic grand design. If they were allowed to accomplish just that, the world may be plunged into the greatest of cataclysms from which many stand to lose.

Collective Defence

Because of this threat to our free existence, nations like mine have no other choice than to redouble our efforts to increase our national strength and, when necessary, to join up with like-minded friendly nations in resisting and combatting encroachments to our national heritage. As far as possible, we prefer to rely on our resources to safeguard our national patrimony. However, facing the massive forces threatening our existence, our strength alone may be inadequate. That is why, in the case of South Viet-Nam, the people and Government of that country have been compelled to ask for assistance from outside. Had it not been for the timely intervention of nations willing to undertake the heavy responsibility for peace and freedom, the people of South Viet-Nam might have already succumbed to the vicious onslaughts from the North. Intervention in this case has been beneficial to freedom and to peace. Without it, some 15 million free men and women could have by now joined a 'liberated' concentration camp and another aggression would have been consummated. But even if South Viet-Nam had been lost, the threat of aggression would not have ended there. Other aggressions would almost inevitably follow and the whole of South-East Asia may well be aflame and may eventually lead to another world conflagration. In that respect the situation in South Viet-Nam in the course of this year presents certain similarities with that of Europe in 1935-36. The difference between what existed then and now may be that the seeds of world-wide conflict have been rendered sterile by the opportune intervention.

Australia's Developing Links with Thailand

Relations between Thailand and Australia have developed steadily over recent years on the basis of mutual recognition of their common aims in maintaining peace and stability. There has been a close association within SEATO of which Thailand is a founder Asian nation.

There has also been growing trade between the

The President of the Privy Council of Thailand, H.S.H. Prince Dhani Nivat, recently received SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas. Shown here at Prince Dhani's residence are, left to right: SEATO Deputy Secretary-General, Mr. D.A. Wraight, Prince Dhani, Gen. Vargas, and Princess Dhani.

two countries and, of course, Thailand is one of Australia's partners in the Colombo Plan.

It is the success of the Colombo Plan which has done most to make Thailand widely and warmly known to the Australian people. Some 450 Thai students have gone to Australia under Plan scholarships and this year some 350 Thai private students are enrolled at Australian universities and schools.

Meanwhile more than 90 Australian experts are working in Thailand: 16 are at present working in such fields as medicine, education, radio, engineering and geology.

By invitation from the Thai Government an Australian Air Force squadron is stationed in Thailand to help in the defence of the vulnerable North-East provinces.

These contacts have not only enabled Australians to confirm for themselves the reputation of the Thais as a friendly and cultured people. They have also enabled Australians to understand why the Thais are so acutely aware of how much we will all stand to lose if Communist aggression in South-East Asia goes unchecked.

Thailand is keenly aware of the disruptive aims and tactics of Communist China and of the efforts which the Communists are making to strengthen their influence in countries like Laos and Viet-Nam which they want under their domination. Communist agents have sought to stir up discontent in the remote Thai provinces. Thus far, however, the vigilance of the Thai authorities has managed to check their efforts.

Since it took office last year a major concern of the Royal Thai Government has been to speed up a big developmental program particularly in the North-East provinces. Migration, road building and the broadcasting network that will help both child and adult education are part of the program to which Australia is contributing with road building and earth moving equipment and road building engineers, radio transmitters and receivers and a team of Australian engineers who are helping to train Thai engineers.

Other Australian deliveries to Thailand under the Colombo Plan include diesel locomotives, rolling stock and road vehicles including 94 ambulances and mining machinery.

The way in which Thailand has promoted this program has given confidence that Thailand is working for the balanced economic and social development that is the best guarantee of national security. (Radio Australia).

New Zealand has announced its candidature for a seat on the UN Security Council in 1966. The Prime Minister, Mr. K.J. Holyoake, said New Zealand had previously been a member of the Council in 1954-55. (NZIS).

Strength to Withstand Expansionism

Excerpts from a talk given by Mr. Salvador P. Lopez, Permanent Representative of the Philippines to the United Nations, before the Foreign Relations Association of New Orleans, October 7, 1965.

This is a time of trial for Asia but also a time of challenge and opportunity for us Asians and for our friends and allies. For us the challenge is to stand up to the responsibilities of freedom and to safeguard our independence against all forms of imperialist or colonialist domination, old or new.

Asian nationalism demands a role compatible with the recovered independence and dignity of the new Asian states. For our friends and allies, the challenge is to place their relationship with the new Asian states on a basis compatible with the aims of Asian nationalism. They must understand that no enduring relationship between us could be built on any basis other than equality and mutual respect.

We particularly ask them to give sincere support to the efforts of Asian governments to fashion a framework of stability and peace within which our nations could achieve a better life in wider freedom. This obviously requires some form of regional association, such as the Association of South-East Asia and Maphilindo, both of which the Philippines endeavoured to promote. Although these two initiatives in regional organization are temporarily in eclipse, we consider them to possess such intrinsic validity that they will surely be revived in some form or other in the not-too-distant future.

Such groupings in Asia are a logical response to the emergence of Communist China as a major power in the region and in the world. Communist China is like a wounded bull in the Asian china shop, and all the countries around it are in peril of being gored or trampled underfoot. The wounded bull cannot go north or west because there lies the Soviet Union with its arsenal of thermo-nuclear weapons. Nor can it go east across the China Sea, since the U.S. Seventh Fleet is there. To the south-west stand the formidable Himalayas, and the territorial pickings in the area are scarce, however tempting might be the propaganda value of aggression there. There remains South-East Asia, parts of which have been under Chinese suzerainty for centuries – the rich "rice-bowl" of the Mekong Valley, and beyond that the land bridge of Malaya leading to the rich outlying islands of Indonesia and the Philippines.

The greatest single historic fact of the present decade is the rise of Communist China as a great world power. And it is because the peripheral countries must live with and adjust to this fact that Asia today has become a seething cauldron of mutual suspicions, fears and enmities. To change the figure of speech somewhat: Communist China today is like a powerful magnet, and the countries around it tend to behave like so many iron filings caught between this new magnetic force and the older and more distant ones created by Soviet power and by American power.

The immediate problem in Asia is to enable these peripheral countries to resist the crushing tropism of Communist China. What we need is time to develop the strength to withstand the Chinese pressures for expansion and domination in the region. We must make it so expensive for China to do these things that it will agree before long to desist from further encroachments. The only way to discourage Communist China from such adventurism is to maintain our deterrent power at a high level and to make it credible at all times. We did that in Korea, and we are doing it in Viet-Nam.

Our sole purpose in Viet-Nam is to persuade Peking and Hanoi that subversion does not pay, to leave South Viet-Nam alone and allow the Vietnamese people to determine freely their own destiny.

South East Asia today bears approximately the same relation to Communist China that Europe did to the Soviet Union after the end of the Second World War. Our objective must be a parallel one, namely, to contain Communist China and prevent it from expanding beyond its geographical and ideological frontiers at the expense of its neighbours. It took 20 years for the Soviet Union to achieve domestic stability, and another 20 years to moderate its ideological fervour in international affairs. We must be prepared to wait just as long for Communist China to achieve a similar "mellowing" when it will have lost enough of its present aggressiveness and militancy so that its neighbours can begin to co-exist with it in relative security.

South-East Asia has become the testing-ground for the free world's determination to resist Communist

U.K. Position on Viet-Nam Problem

Excerpts from a speech by the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Michael Stewart, at the Labour Party conference, Blackpool, on September 29, 1965.

I must refer to one problem, one dispute which, unhappily, at present, lies outside the purview of the United Nations; and that is the problems and disputes and conflicts in Viet-Nam. I would repeat to you what I think is well known, what the British Government's view is of the way in which this problem could be solved. What we have said is this: let us have a conference, whether it be the Geneva Conference recalled or under any other auspices if they can be obtained, and let us as speedily as may be, either before the conference meets or to be obtained at the conference, have a cessation of the fighting all round. For when we say that we want to see the bombing on North Viet-Nam stopped, we must say in the same breath and with the same emphasis that we want the military adventures by North Viet-Nam stopped at the same time. If we can get those things – a conference and cessation of the fighting – then South Viet-Nam, and indeed North Viet-Nam as well, can feel that they are securely guaranteed against assault and can have a chance to recover from the damages of war. And once that is achieved there can then be a massive program of rehabilitation in that country under the auspices of no one Great Power but of the United Nations.

The United States has said already that it will contribute actively to such a fund. The British Government will also make a contribution. I trust if we can get the settlement thus far that we should not be alone in contributing to such a fund. And in those circumstances let South Viet-Nam and North be genuinely neutral: no foreign troops, no foreign bases.

(Continued from previous page)

expansion. It is here where we must reject a new Munich that could bring on a Third World War. It is here where the policy previously tested in Berlin, Greece and Turkey, Korea and Lebanon, Laos and Thailand is being applied – a policy which has proved that Communists have a wholesome respect for force when applied adequately and in time.

Once it is assured that they are both of them secure from attack and capable of determining their own future, then Governments could emerge, which one could say with certainty represented the wishes of people there, and then North and South Viet-Nam, by their own free choice, could determine their relations to each other. There is no reason on our side why the first steps should not be taken without delay. That is the basis on which we believe this problem could be solved. I do not believe that any reasonable person could dissent from that series of proposals.

We have concerned ourselves, the British Government, not only with the settlement itself but with the methods by which we might persuade others to accept this basis of settlement. Not long after I took on my present job, Mr. Gromyko was in London. I asked him then, I've asked him on later occasions, I repeat it now: He and I are co-Chairmen of the 1954 conference. I am ready at any time to join with him in recalling that conference and I should not make it a condition of being willing to sit down with him, that he should first make a pronouncement condemning the Government of North Viet-Nam or dissociating himself from them. I would not expect him to forgo the sympathies which his country has with that side of the dispute and no such condition ought to be laid down on our side either.

Major-General Thomas B. Whitehouse (right), recently appointed Deputy Commander of the US Military Assistance Command, Thailand, with the Chief of the SEATO Military Planning Office, Major-General H.A. Prince.

Let us come together at that conference. We have not only made that offer. When 17 of the non-aligned nations made an appeal to get this matter from the battlefields to the conference table, we immediately gave our support to that appeal. We then went further, taking advantage of the presence of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London to mount the Commonwealth Mission. That mission is still prepared to go the moment that the door in Hanoi or Peking is open to receive it. We went further. We found that it was possible for our good friend Harold Davies to go to Hanoi. We felt it was right that he should go on that mission. I could not tell when he went – I was not sure whether he would succeed. I was sure beyond any doubt that it was right for him to go.

Now, I'd like to deal with one argument that is made in this dispute. It is sometimes suggested to us that if we, the British Government, would go through some form of words disassociating ourselves from the United States or condemning what the United States is doing, then the door on the other side would be opened, because, the reason why so far our missions and intitiative have not succeeded (there is no question of this) is that at present Hanoi and Peking keep the door closed. I'm told that some words condemning the United States would be an "open sesame" that would open the door. But that door is not only closed to us, it was closed contemptuously to the 17 non-aligned nations, to Yugoslavia, to Egypt, to Ghana, to every proposal from any quarter, from getting this thing off the battlefield and to the conference table. And if one has any doubt as to what the present attitude of the Government of Hanoi is, study the interview give not very long ago by Ho Chi Minh in which he made it clear beyond doubt that he regards the complete withdrawal of American forces not as something to be achieved later in the negotiations, but as something that must be conceded entirely by that side before he will begin talks at all, and then that the affairs of Viet-Nam, North and South, are to be settled by the Communist organizations in those two countries, and by them alone. Now it seems to me that a man who says: "I demand before the negotiations begin that the other side shall stop doing everything I don't like, with no guarantee as to what I shall stop doing, and then I will have matters settled in accordance with the wishes of my party and of no one else", the man who uses that language is not a man who wants conciliation and peace. Not only is this attitude morally indefensible, it is also–and I trust in time this will be realised–it is militarily unrealistic. I have said this is the attitude of the Government in Hanoi so far; they have time to think again. And what I think we must all realise is this: sooner or later this matter will be settled, and I believe it will be settled then on a basis not very much unlike the basis for which we have worked and which I set before you a few minutes ago. Since that's what it will come to in the end, why not now before more lives are lost? (BIS).

International Briefs

The Philippines has formally announced its candidature for a seat on the Economic and Social Council of the UN. Other Asian countries seeking the three Asian seats are India, Iran and Syria. (Phil IS).

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Two New Zealanders are to go to Viet-Nam and Laos under the Colombo Plan to help raise English language standards among students and government officials. They are Mr. D.G. Edwards, assistant registrar at Victoria University, who will be attached to the Ministry of Education in Vientiane, and Mr. F.A. Charlton, from the Auckland Post-Primary Teachers' College, who will assist at the University and Teachers' College in Saigon. (NZIS).

* * *

The New Zealand Minister of Defence, Mr. D.J. Eyre, suggests that Australia and New Zealand should begin moving towards some form of federation. He told the New Zealand House of Representatives: "Let us weld ourselves together in peace time while there is the opportunity to do so." He saw the recent trade agreement between the two countries as a start on the road to federation. (AIS).

* * *

Australia is to increase its medical aid to South Viet-Nam. A new and expanded medical team has relieved a team of eight doctors and staff who have been operating in the town of Longzium, and talks are under way to send a second team soon.

New Zealand is also maintaining its medical aid by sending a new team to Qui Nhon, where New Zealand surgeons have been at work for the past three years. The new team consists of two surgeons and an anaesthetist. (AIS and NZIS).

Peking's Violent Tactics Rejected

October 26 – Secretary of State Dean Rusk says there is a "sign of a general repudiation" around the world "of the violent program which Peking has been putting forward."

Mr. Rusk, at a press conference said the situation in Indonesia shows signs of the latest rejection of militant Communism preached by Communist China.

"We can sense from (press) dispatches from Indonesia there are many Indonesians who are not prepared to take the program Peking had in mind for them," he stated.

Communist China's violent approach to international affairs "has been turned back in Africa, is being turned back in Indonesia, is being rejected in Latin America," Mr. Rusk said.

He noted also that a belligerent Communist China had "come up to the border in India" during the India-Pakistan hostilities "and turned back because the prospects were not promising."

"This militant doctrine," the Secretary of State stressed, "is being rejected right around the world."

Questioned about Viet-Nam, Mr. Rusk said it was time that the Communists realized "they are not going to be permitted to achieve military success."

He made it clear that the commitment of U.S. forces and the size of those forces in Viet-Nam will exclude a military victory for North Viet-Nam.

"We continue to hope that situation will move from the battle-field to the conference table," the Secretary reaffirmed. (USIS).

HOPEFUL SIGNS IN S. VIET-NAM

The Australian Minister of External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, said in the House of Representatives in Canberra on October 20 that the Viet Cong had suffered heavy casualties and there was some evidence that morale had been affected. The Viet Cong were resorting more openly to terrorism in an attempt to bring unwilling recruits into their ranks. They were adopting brutal methods in taking food supplies from the people.

"Happily more and more of the South Vietnamese people have been sufficiently freed from the imminent risk of Viet Cong retaliation to give information about the movements and intentions of the Communist forces," he said.

"There are signs of greater political stability in South Viet-Nam, and the Vietnamese Government is developing programs, such as the recent distribution of land to farmers, for economic and social improvement of the lot of the people. Our own effort is continuing....

"The Viet Cong are shrewd manipulators of the strains that exist. Like Communists everywhere they exploit discontent and the discontented. Currently they are seeking to disrupt the marketing of rice and other products and so add to inflationary pressures.

"They also retain considerable military strength. Men and supplies are still being sent to them from North Viet-Nam and they have reserve units and stockpiled food and weapons on which to draw....

"Until Peking and Hanoi cease their contemptuous rejection of every effort to find a way to a guaranteed, just and lasting peace, we must stand firm in our resolve to oppose with determined but restrained force

SEATO post-graduate scholar Aroon Jugsujinda (right) was congratulated by Secretary-General Jesus Vargas on his return to Thailand after completing a master's degree in soil science at West Pakistan Agricultural University, Lyallpur.

their efforts and those of their agents to conquer South Viet-Nam militarily.

"It may well be a long struggle, but, long or short, it will be a struggle of crucial importance. Its outcome will strongly influence the course of future events in South-East Asia and elsewhere".

Live Grenade Taken from Vietnamese Farmer's Back

A volunteer surgical team performed the unique operation of removing a live, unexploded grenade from the back of a 52-year-old Vietnamese farmer, Nguyen Tran Chinh, at Saigon Hospital on November 5.

With the patient in a sandbagged enclosure, the surgeon, Major-General James W. Humphreys of the U.S. Air Force, made the incision and removed the grenade with a five-foot long scalpel and a six-foot pair of tweezers. He and his assistant, Colonel Daniel Campbell, also of the U.S. Air Force, manipulated their instruments from outside the enclosure, seeing what they were doing through a sheet of bulletproof glass. A local anaesthetic was administered beforehand by Dr. A.G. Brown, a 34-year-old Englishman.

The slightest mistake would have blown the patient to eternity, with grave risk to the operating staff.

After the four-minute operation, Nguyen Tran Chinh said: "They endangered their lives to save mine. Why did they do this for a lowly Vietnamese farmer?"

Nguyen Tran Chinh was standing outside his house in the darkness of the early morning six days earlier when a man shouted "hands up".

"Just as I did so, he fired at me, and I was thumped to the ground," he said.

When he was taken to hospital it was found that a grenade six inches long and two inches wide was lodged in the small of his back. It was fired from a distance of only eight yards with a grenade launcher. Experts said that if it had travelled another four yards it would have automatically armed itself to explode. (Reuter and AP).

The Adlai E. Stevenson Memorial Fund will support an institute for international affairs in Chicago to for research and training in public administration and international cooperation for promising young leaders and potential leaders of the developing countries.

Philippine Faith in SEATO Emphasised

Press statement issued by General Rigoberto J. Atienza, Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and Philippine Military Adviser to SEATO, on arrival in Bangkok for the 23rd SEATO Military Advisers' Conference on October 12, 1965.

The faith of the Filipino people in the future of South-East Asia under the aegis of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization is patent and well known. We have aligned ourselves with the Free World not simply as a direct expression of national temperament and character; we have done so in fulfilment of a mandate of actual experience with Communism and its local advocates in my country. Because this is so, our faith and confidence in SEATO is implicit and unshakeable.

We recognize SEATO today as a truly effective instrument of security and progress. It is to us, as it must be to all our allies in SEATO, a source of genuine comfort and inspiration that today this defensive alliance has been the object of inexpressible apprehension and concern by the Communists. It is to us also a source of pride that, far from being the "Paper Tiger" it was once labelled by certain self-styled critics, SEATO has strengthened its sinews and grown to full stature in the brief span of 11 years.

Considering present military and political developments in certain parts of the Treaty Area, particularly in the Protocol State of South Viet-Nam, the conference is very timely, and the agreements and decisions we expect to make could be of important significance to the peace and security of South-East Asia. Because of the nature of the conference, I feel, however, that I would not be able to comment at great length on the Viet-Nam situation. Suffice it to say that the crisis in Viet-Nam while generally improving in our favour, is one over which SEATO and for that matter all freedom-loving peoples of the world should be justifiably concerned.

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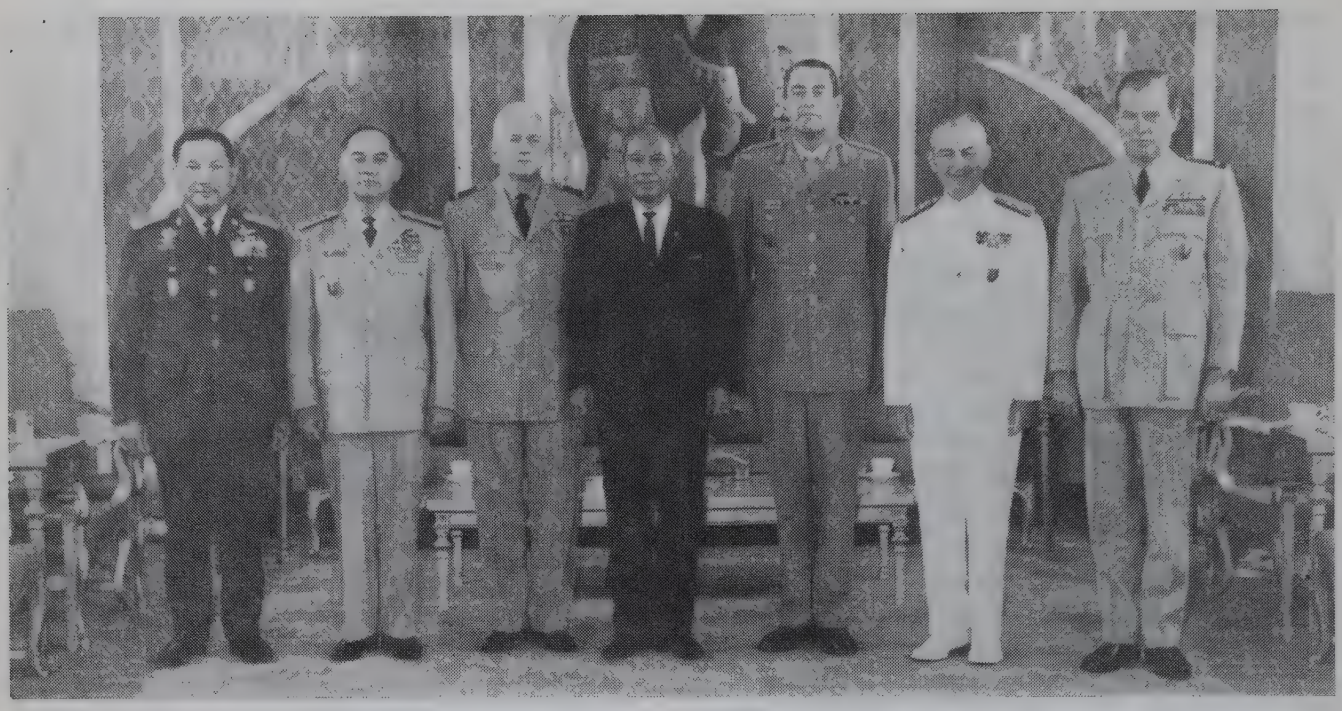
American Sky Hawk fighter bombers are to be bought at a cost of over $20 million to replace Sea Venoms as carrier-based aircraft in the Royal Australian Navy. The aircraft carrier Melbourne will have a $5.6 million refit lasting six months to enable her to handle the new aircraft.



SEATO Military Advisers, in Bangkok for their 23rd conference, called on the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, at Government House on October 13. From left to right: Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya (Thailand), General Rigoberto J. Atienza (Philippines), Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger (Australia), Field Marshal Thanom, Lieutenant-General L.W. Thornton (New Zealand, chairman), Admiral Ulysses S. Grant Sharp (US) and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy (UK)

Military Advisers' 23rd Conference: Final Communique

Bangkok, October 15 – Military Advisers of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization this afternoon concluded two days of intensive discussions on Communist threats to the Treaty Area and means of countering them.

In this 23rd conference of the SEATO Military Advisers, particular attention was given to the increased aggression against the Republic of Viet-Nam and the Kingdom of Laos.

The Military Advisers noted the improved military situation in the Republic of Viet-Nam to which most SEATO member nations have contributed on a bilateral basis.

They also took note of the subversive activities and threats against Thailand and expressed a determination to maintain and increase the effectiveness of SEATO as an agency in countering subversion in the Treaty Area.

The conference heard reports from the Secretary-General, Lieutenant-General Jesus Vargas, and the Chief of the Military Planning Office, Major-General H.A. Prince, on progress made since their meeting in London last April. Lieutenant-General Vargas addressed the delegates on the increasingly close coordination within the Organization and the need for increased emphasis on counter-subversion programs.

Major-General Prince outlined proposed revisions in military plans designed to further strengthen the defence of the Treaty Area.

The conference chairman, Lieutenant-General L.W. Thornton, welcomed the two new Military Advisers, General Rigoberto J. Atienza of the Philippines and Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy of the United Kingdom.

Military Advisers who attended the conference are:

Air Chief Marshal Sir Frederick Scherger, KBE, CB, DSO, AFC (Australia)

Lieutenant-General L.W. Thornton, CB, CBE (New Zealand)

General Rigoberto J. Atienza (Philippines)

Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya (Thailand)

Air Chief Marshal Sir John Grandy, KCB, KBE, DSO (United Kingdom)

Admiral U.S.G. Sharp, USN (United States)

Observers:

Lieutenant Colonel Andre Rottier (France)

Group Captain Kamal Ahmad (Pakistan)

* * *

Two Queensland shipbuilding firms are to build 14 fast patrol vessels for the Royal Australian Navy at a cost of $11.5 million. Nine of the 100ft vessels will be for service in northern Australian waters and will have names beginning with "A". The remainder, for service off New Guinea, will carry the names of coastal towns in the Territory. The construction of six more patrol vessels is projected.

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The South Korean decision to send a division of combat troops to South Viet-Nam has been welcomed by the Australian Government.

HIGH AWARD TO THAI

Bangkok, October 12 – The Philippine Government has awarded the Philippine Legion of Honor, rank of commander, to Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya, Deputy Minister of Defence, Chief of Staff, Supreme Command Headquarters, and SEATO Military Adviser for Thailand.

Minister-Counsellor Guillermo V. Sison, charge d'affaires of the Philippine Embassy in Bangkok, made the presentation on October 13. The ceremony was witnessed by Gen. Rigoberto J. Atienza, Chief of Staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, who was visiting Bangkok to attend the 23rd SEATO Military Advisers' Conference.

Air Chief Marshal Dawee Chullasapya receives the Philippine Legion of Honor, rank of commander, for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service to the country and to the cause of Free World security as Thailand's Military Adviser to SEATO". Mr. Guillermo V. Sison, Philippine charge d'affaires in Bangkok (right) is assisted at the ceremony by General Rigoberto J. Atienza, Chief of Staff, Armed Forces of the Philippines, and SEATO Military Adviser.

THE HILL TRIBES OF THAILAND

The tribal peoples in the border areas of Thailand fronting on Burma and Laos have been variously estimated to number between 200,000 and half a million. Probably a quarter of a million is the most likely figure. There are six major tribes: the Karen, probably numbering about 75,000; the Miao, or Meo, numbering about 50,000; the Akha, numbering about 28,000; the Lisu, with about 19,000; the Lahu, or Musor, with about 17,000; and the Yao, numbering probably about 12,000. Another large group, the Lawa, is sometimes classed as a hill tribe and there are a number of smaller groups. All the tribes I have listed are quite distinct from the Thai. They are all mongoloid, it is true, but their common point of origin with the Thai must lie very many millenia back in human prehistory. They are culturally distinct from the Thai, too, in their customs and language. They are also ethnically and culturally distinct from one another, the broadest distinction being between those tribes with affiliations with groups in Burma, namely the Karen, the Akha, the Lisu and the Lahu, and those whose parent stock is in China, namely the Miao and the Yao. Much closer studies of the tribes are needed to determine precisely what are the differences between them in ways of life and language.

An address delivered by Dr. W.R. Geddes to the SEATO Seminar on Community Development at Sala Santitham, Bangkok, on July 23, 1965. Dr. Geddes, Professor of Social Anthropology at Sydney University in Australia, is advising the Royal Thai Government on the establishment of the Hill Tribes Research and Training Centre at Chiengmai, a project to which external assistance is being given through SEATO. In this first of two instalments, Dr. Geddes discusses the tribes themselves, the general lack of knowledge of them, and the criteria for community development.

It might seem surprising that accurate information should be lacking as to the numbers and cultures of the tribes. But there are two good reasons for this lack of knowledge. One is that most of the tribespeople have not been in Thailand very long. With the exception of the Lawa and some of the Karen, all the tribes appear to have moved into Thailand within the last hundred years. They are the most recent surge of the population movement southwards from China which brought the Thai people themselves here only seven centuries ago. Like the Thai people, all the tribal people are still represented in other countries over the border. In some cases the parent group is much larger than its offspring in Thailand. For instance, there are more Karen in Burma than there are in Thailand, and, compared to the 50,000 Miao in Thailand, there are nearly four million of them in the Chinese Provinces of Yunnan and Kweichow. The movement of the tribes into Thailand has increased in recent years and a large proportion of the present tribal population has entered the country since the Second World War. It is not surprising, therefore, that their exact numbers should not be known. Estimates have been made and the Government is preparing now to conduct a full census.

The lack of detailed knowledge of tribal cultures also has a simple explanation. Anthropologists have been lazy and the Government has not been much involved. Although the Border Patrol Police, as a supplement to their security duties, have for years carried out welfare activities, the general policy of the Government of Thailand was to leave the tribes alone. This was what the tribes themselves wished. There was little reason for the Government to feel the need to interfere. The Government was not backward compared to other Governments in having this attitude of non-interference. It is only since the Second World War that the Australians even made contact with some of the largest groups in the highlands of New Guinea. Until that time too the policy throughout all the British colonial empire was to preserve native institutions as far as possible on traditional lines and only to interfere when interference became essential. There was much sense in this policy. There still is sense in it, at least to the extent that interference should be attempted only when positive improvement can be made or a problem prevented.

Enforced change

Community development is a very recent fashion. It has the danger of fashion that it may be carried to ridiculous lengths. I certainly do not subscribe to the theory that people should, if need be, be carried "kicking and screaming into the twentieth century". It is silly anyway, because we are all in the twentieth

The Tribal Research Centre was opened at Chiengmai, northern Thailand, on October 21. Shown here at the opening ceremony are (left to right); Sir Stephen Weir, Ambassador and SEATO Council Representative for New Zealand, Mr. Thawee Raengkham, Deputy Minister of the Interior of Thailand, SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, Professor W.R. Geddes, of the University of Sydney (adviser to the centre), and Mr. Suwan Ruenyote, Director-General of the Public Welfare Department.

century, the tribal peoples as well as ourselves, and we each have as long a cultural history and an equal attachment to our traditional ways. Secondly, we shall all to some degree interpret the twentieth century differently according to whether we are Thai, American, Pakistani, Filipino or English, so that there may be considerable confusion as to the direction in which we should drag the tribal people. Thirdly, can we be so confident of the superior worth of our own philosophies and activities when we consider our own urban and rural poverty areas, our crime and insanity rates, our ethnic and minority problems and our wars. Finally, most attempts to drag or kick people fail, as experiences with the Maori in New Zealand, or the Indians in America, amongst myriad other examples, show. The only possible way to force people into quick, radical cultural change seems to be to shoot many of them, as the Communists do. Even then the permanent success of the process is doubtful and its morality is deplorable.

Community development is, of course, a good fashion, but it should be promoted at the right time, with the right speed and in the right context. What is the appropriate context for it? There seem to me to be three main eriteria of a situation in which community development becomes desirable. They are: Conditions in the community are poor. The measure of poverty should be, I think, that the conditions are below the national average. The second criterion is the possibility of improving conditions. The third criterion is the emergence of problems which will cause trouble to the local community or to the nation if something is not done about them. Let us now see the application of these criteria to the hill tribes in past years and at the present time.

Many of the hill tribe communities are not badly off materially. For instance, the average annual cash income of a Miao household of six persons is about 6,000 baht, or 300 U.S. dollars. Other tribes are not so well off, but it seems probable that the average hill tribe family is at least as prosperous economically as the average rural Thai family. The social life of the villages is generally well organised. The local leaders control internal affairs with very little friction, there are few inter-village disputes and no inter-tribal fighting. There are regular festivals giving expression to the artistic abilities and gregariousness of the people. Village conditions could not therefore be described as poor, compared to the national average, so that the first reason for pressing ahead with an urgent priority program of community development did not exist. Some simple improvements in standard of living could indeed be effected, such as improving health and hygiene. These were not entirely neglected in the past. The Border Patrol Police has for several years operated a program of health improvement in remote areas. The people, too, could be given schooling, and the Border Patrol Police did establish a number of schools. But until the people expressed a wish for education and there was opportunity for them to profit by it there was no good reason to thrust it upon them.

Let us now consider the second criterion for establishing a full community development program,

namely that there exists a possibility of improving poor conditions. In the first place we have already seen that hill tribe conditions were not very poor. Secondly, beyond the limited improvements already mentioned, only radical changes of agricultural methods and alterations of the environment could raise the welfare of the tribal communities. In earlier years there seemed to be little need to incur the expense and the risk of social disruption which radical programs would involve. So the hill tribes were left largely alone. This was not because of blindness on the part of the Government. It was because economic and political problems arising out of the hill tribes' activities or presence had not developed to a stage which drew the Government's attention to them.

The need for development

Serious problems do now exist, thus fulfilling the third criterion for the establishment of a full-fledged community development scheme. A program of development is essential both for the welfare of the tribes themselves and for Thailand as a whole.

Amongst a lesser breed of problems three loom large. They are the problem of land use, the problem of opium cultivation and the problem of political loyalty. I shall discuss each in turn.

Let me now speak of the first problem – methods of land use. All the tribes practise a method of shifting agriculture, known sometimes as "slash-and-burn agriculture". That is to say, they slash down an area of primary forest or secondary growth, let it dry, burn it off and plant their crop on the soil cleared by the burning. This method of farming has earned the hill tribes much disapproval. It is condemned because it destroys the forest. This is considered bad on three counts: it means the loss of timber resources; the loss of forest cover is believed to result in an irregular flow of water in the rivers which fertilise the plains; and the forest is replaced by grasslands which are useless for further agriculture. Some people would say that the only solution to the problem is to abandon the method altogether. This would be a perfect solution. But, as hard-headed community developers, we must ask how practical it is.

There are only two ways in which the method could be abandoned – either by the community moving off the hills, or by their adopting a permanent instead of a shifting form of hill agriculture. The first method is totally unrealistic. Most of the people would not move freely off the hills. Even if some were induced to do so by the apparent attractiveness of life in the lowlands, many of them would probably soon move back again. The tribespeople are physically adapted to the climate of the hills and their sentiments, habits and knowledge are best suited to life there. It is doubtful if there is enough good land on the plains available for their resettlement. Finally, the forced movement of the present inhabitants of the hills down to the lowlands would not solve the problem because their places would be taken by new groups of people who would filter across the border. We may say, therefore, that so long as land in the hills remains available for exploitation people will be there to use it – so resettlement of the tribes in the lowlands is not a practical answer to the problem of shifting cultivation.

The second method of preventing shifting cultivation which I mentioned was its substitution by permanent cultivation. There are theoretically two ways in which this could be done. The first way is by terracing and irrigation of the land to allow the production of the present staple crops to continue year after year on the same plots without rapid soil deterioration. There probably could be some extension of terracing in the hills of northern Thailand but the topography and drainage pattern of the higher hills does not make it practicable on a large scale. The second way is by the introduction of tree crops, such as tea and coffee. The success of these crops will depend upon the provision of roads to get them to the markets or factories to process them in the hills. These facilities cannot be provided on a large scale quickly. Long term programs are required. They have been begun. But they will not affect the economy of the majority of the hill tribes at least for many years.

Therefore, although there are some partial answers to the problem of shifting cultivation, there is no complete answer. It is likely to remain the predominant method of agriculture in the hills. What, then, should be our attitude to it?

Improvement of shifting cultivation

In the first place I believe we should not exaggerate it as a problem, because if we do we are likely to be led into an attitude of despair instead of positively seeking to improve the method so as to reduce its ill-effects. We need to see the problem in its proper perspective. Shifting cultivation is not confined to Thailand. It is practised by millions of people throughout the world and is the main method of cultivation throughout the whole of upland South-East Asia. Is it in fact as harmful as is often believed? In Thailand there is little evidence that it produces erosion.

It is practised generally at the higher altitudes where the forest undergrowth is so light that the grass which replaces the forest in the terminal phase of a heavy cultivation sequence probably has as much water-holding quality. The effect of removal of forest cover on the rainfall of an area has still to be determined scientifically. It is true that timber is destroyed but reafforestation might produce much more valuable timber than was ever contained in the old indigenous forest.

It is true also that grass has already replaced forest over large areas of hill country. If shifting cultivation continued unchecked it might in time replace forest over the whole area. Then, in the long term, shifting cultivation would be a self-destroying process. But does this necessarily make it wrong in the short run, which will last at least for another fifty to a hundred years and thus allow time for adaptation to other methods?

The replacement of forest by grassland has been a feature of man's progress in every country in the world. In New Zealand every accessible hill was deforested in about seventy years. In the United States most of the woodlands were destroyed. In these other countries, although there has been some serious wastage of soil through erosion, most of the resulting grassland has been turned into an economic asset through animal-grazing. This may be possible in Thailand also. But even if the worst comes to the worst and the grassland cannot be used profitably, this is not necessarily an argument for not using the land now by shifting cultivation if it is the only way it can be used. The economies of Western countries often depend heavily on the exploitation of an exhaustible asset, as for instance in Western Australia where only mining supports the population in some large areas.

Fortunately the worst need not eventuate in Thailand and the spread of grassland can be checked if, instead of merely condemning shifting cultivation, we seek to improve it as a method. There are good and bad shifting cultivation practices. A good practice is to use the land for only one year and allow it to lie fallow for at least seven years before using it again. If this practice is followed there may be no loss of soil fertility. The Miao frequently follow a bad practice. They use the land for up to five or six years in sucession which so depletes its fertility that the forest cannot regenerate. Development work should be directed towards teaching those who have bad practices to adopted the good ones. Of course in some cases pressure of population upon available land may not permit the long fallowing of fields. In these cases the only way of maintaining the population indefinitely in the area is through the introduction of permanent crops or of alternative ways of gaining a livelihood.

Let me now turn to the second problem which I said I would discuss – the problem of opium cultivation.

Opium has been a traditional cash crop of some of the tribes for many generations. The amount produced in the tribal region of Thailand is difficult to assess because the region is only the southern extremity of a very large opium growing area and much of the opium which does appear in Thailand has been filtered across the border. The Government

A young hill tribes musician plays for SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas (right) and Deputy Secretary-General David A. Wraight at the Doi Chiengdao Hill Tribes Welfare Station in northern Thailand.

of Thailand is fully aware of the evils of opium. It intends to suppress the consumption of it, the trade in it and eventually the cultivation of it. The question is simply of the speed at which complete suppression can be effected and of the best means to use.

A simple answer might seem to be to destroy the opium fields of the tribes. But on a large scale such action would be both impractical and inhumane. So long as the growing of opium remains profitable people will always find some places to grow it. Once it was thought that Americans could be stopped drinking if all the breweries and stills in the country were destroyed. But because the American thirst remained strong, new ones sprang up faster than the old were destroyed. The real culprits in the opium trade of Thailand are the consumers in Sydney, New York, London and all the other places where the drug is used. It is those people who keep the price up. If the price is lowered so much that the growing becomes unprofitable, the tribes will give it up. The Government of Thailand is making its contribution to this end by rigorous suppression of trading in the drug. This measure has already caused a fall in the price of the drug in the hills by about a quarter in the last few years and one or two communities that I know of, who happen to have good access to markets, have changed from opium growing to growing potatoes because the income is better.

Even if immediate destruction of all the opium fields were practical, it would be a ruthless policy to apply to the tribes. People such as the Miao developed their economy in more tolerant days upon the poppy. The cash income which it yielded provided them with money to buy some of their food, parts of their clothing, the silver ornaments which are important not only for decoration but in their marriage system, and the other articles needed to maintain their social and religious activities. Unless they have suitable replacements for the opium crop they would in some extreme cases starve.

Alternative to opium

Much of the development and research effort of the Government is directed towards finding such replacement crops for the opium-growing tribes. The task is not easy because most of the alternative cash crops which will grow in the hills are far more bulky and require facilities for getting them to markets. But progress is being made. Many of the tribespeople will quite gladly give up opium cultivation when an alternative is found. Because of Government propaganda, because of the increasing trouble they are experiencing in disposing of their crop, and because traffic in the drug creates social troubles of various kinds, they are beginning to regard the crop as a nuisance. Most of them, too, are now conscious of the harmful effects of personal addiction. At least in the case of the Miao a decreasing percentage of the people are smoking the drug and those who are addicted to it often long to find a cure.

The only good thing that can be said about opium is that it is a pretty crop in appearance. It is bad socially. And it is also bad agriculturally. Very much of the over-use of land under the system of shifting cultivation is due to the cultivation of opium which, unlike rice, permits the use of the same field for year after year. The part it plays in the pattern of crops over the annual cycle also hinders the clearing of new fields. Nevertheless this pattern is so well established that it is difficult to alter it without economic disturbance. The full study of existing practices and the development of alternative methods is necessary in order to effect a replacement of the opium crops with the least upset to the tribal economy. As said earlier, progress is being made. The policy of the Government is two-pronged – to extend the cultivation of other cash crops and to lower the profitability of opium by suppressing the trade in it.

The general problem of land use and the particular problem of opium are both economic problems. The third problem which I said I would discuss is a political problem. It is the problem of securing, or maintaining, the loyalty of the tribes to Thailand. The tribes live within the borders of Thailand and occupy a strategic frontier region. The nation must have their loyalty for its own security.

At first sight the situation of the tribes might seem to make them an easy target for subversion. As mentioned earlier, some of them have larger sections over the border. There are approximately four million Miao in China as well as many in Laos and Vietnam, and the Yao are also represented in all these countries. This situation would seem to offer ideal opportunity for the infiltration of tribal agitators from Communist areas and the broadcasting of anti-Thai propaganda in tribal languages. In fact the Communists are making broadcasts of this type designed to misrepresent the development efforts of the Thai Government and to persuade the tribes that their brethren within the Communist fold are much better off.

But the situation is not nearly as favourable to the Communists as it might seem. The Miao in

Thailand and the Miao in China are one people only in the sense that they share a common basic language and have a generally similar culture. There is no overall tribal unity. There is no social or political structure linking the groups of Miao in Thailand with groups in other countries across the border. Moreover, the Miao have fought the Chinese, off and on, for three thousand years.

Nearly all the tribal people have come into Thailand because it has offered them either new opportunity or a refuge from foreign domination. They have been permitted to settle here without disturbance to their social organization and tribal integrity. They have been allowed to occupy land to which they have no legal right and to move from place to place as they exhausted the fertility of one piece of land after another. Insofar as they have any political sensibilities, most of the tribespeople in Thailand consider themselves fortunate to be here.

Because the tribes are so well disposed to the Thai people there is no need to consider simply a negative policy of countering subversion. More active loyalty can be stimulated by building upon the goodwill already existing through an active welfare program designed to provide the maximum possible prosperity for the tribes. Such programs are already in operation and the pace of them is being stepped up.

(to be continued)

Professor P.P.M. Tixier, of the Museum of Natural History in Paris (right) examines specimens in the herbarium of the Royal Forestry Department of Thailand with Mr. Damrong Chaiklom, chief of the section of botany and zoology. Professor Tixier has collected over 1,000 specimens of bryophytes for the agro-ecological studies he is making of highlands in South-East Asia with the aid of a SEATO research award.

POOLING OF SCIENCE KNOWLEDGE URGED

Professor P.P.M. Tixier has called for closer contact and collaboration between both scientists and scientific institutions in South-East Asia.

In an interview at SEATO Headquarters, he said: "Because the success of economic development planning depends to a large extent on the scientific data on which it is based, and because developing countries in this area face more or less similar problems, close contact and regional collaboration among scientists and scientific institutions are most desirable, if not indispensable."

Professor Tixier has been travelling under the SEATO Fellowship Program since last February in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand, consulting with fellow scientists and collecting botanical specimens for his agro-ecological studies of the highlands.

Data on soil and climate conditions resulting from studies of this nature are necessary to the effective utilization of land.

Professor Tixier, who is now with the Museum of Natural History in Paris, has worked in Viet-Nam for many years. A botanist whose practical aim is to relate his scientific knowledge to the economic advancement of the peoples in this area, he is a firm believer in "regional solutions for regional problems."

"A number of economic development projects have fallen short of their objectives," he said, "because not enough attention was paid to factors peculiar to the locality which the projects were meant to benefit."

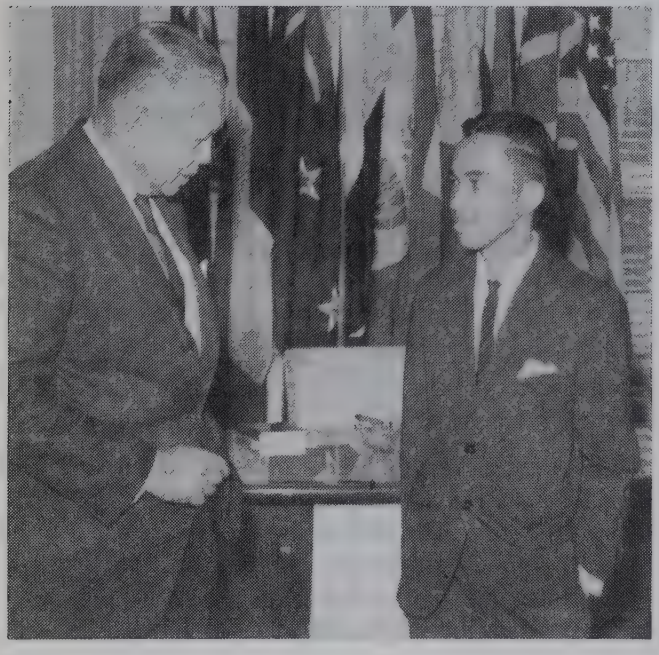
In his talks with officials of SEATO and of the three countries he has visited under the SEATO grant, Professor Tixier stressed the need for more regional pooling of scientific resources. "We need more organizations like the International Rice Research Institute at Los Banos," he said, "where Asian scientists and agronomists have the facilities to work together for the good of the whole area."

Another observation made by Professor Tixier concerns the lack of adequate facilities for the study of oceanography and of marine biology in the countries of South-East Asia. This is all the more surprising, he said, in view of the fact that fish is most important source of food next to rice.

Emphasizing the importance of the human element in any development achemes, Professor Tixier expressed his wish to see an ethonological "central service" set up to serve the entire region.

In his opinion, the solution to many economic problems, such as the shifting cultivation practiced by various hill tribes peoples in the Philippines and Thailand, will be made easier with help of such a centre.

Fortunato Oblena, holder of a SEATO post-graduate scholarship for study at the University of Karachi, calls on SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas at SEATO Headquarters, Bangkok.



SEATO Scholar Praises Pakistan Hospitality

Awarded a SEATO post-graduate scholarship in 1963, Fortunato Oblena left the Philippines for the University of Karachi to work for his master's degree in its Department of International Relations. Last week, having fulfilled all his degree requirements with high distinction, he left the place he has come to regard as his second home to return to Manila.

"It has been truly memorable," he said of his Pakistan experience. "My field of study was international relations and my stay there gave me the opportunity to live internationally as well".

Apart from his daily contact with students of Pakistan and more than 15 other nationalities, Fortunato took a leading part in activities designed especially to foster communication among peoples of different cultural and historical backgrounds. A founding member of the Pakistan International Youth Forum, he was elected vice-president of the Foreign Student Society, and also served as Counsellor of the Department of International Relations to the Student's Union.

Anxious not to base his understanding of Pakistan and its people solely on his experiences in the university and the city of Karachi, he made a point of travelling as much as possible. In West Pakistan, he visited many towns and villages, meeting and talking with government officials, teachers, farmers, and other citizens in all walks of life.

An extremely active schedule did not prevent him from forming deep and lasting friendships with fellow students of various nationalities, particularly with his Pakistani hosts. He speaks warmly of the kindness and hospitality shown him throughout his two-year stay, and feels it "a great honour to be treated like one of the family" by his many Pakistani friends in and out of the University.

A native of Sampaloc, Quezon, Fortunato Oblena attended the Lyceum of the Philippines in Manila where he received his B.S.F.S. (Bachelor of Science in Foreign Service) in 1961. He hopes to join the Department of Foreign Affairs of the Philippines.

* * *

Australian, New Zealand and United States air units took part in Pacific Concord I, one of the biggest tactical air exercises ever held in Australia. The exercise was staged over New South Wales in October.

TECHNOLOGY IN PAKISTAN

The first of two instalments of an article by Professor Abdus Salam, Chief Scientific Adviser to the President of Pakistan, reprinted from "Pakistan Quarterly."

Three centuries ago, around the year 1660, two of the greatest monuments of modern history were erected, one in the West, and one in the East: St. Paul's Cathedral in London and the Taj Mahal in Agra. Between them, the two symbolize, perhaps better than words can describe, the comparative level of architectural technology, the comparative level of craftsmanship, and the comparative level of affluence and sophistication the two cultures had attained at that epoch of history.

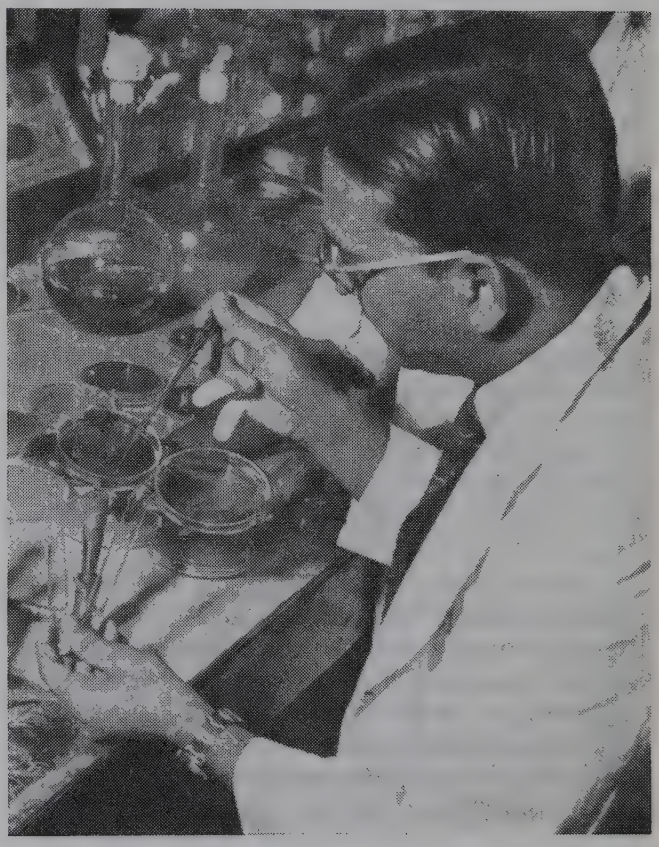
But at about the same time there was also created, and this time only in the West, a third monument, a monument still greater in its eventual import for humanity. This was Newton's *Principia*, published in 1687. Newton's work had no counterpart in the India of the Mughals. I would like to describe the fate of the technology which built the Taj Mahal when it came into contact with the culture and technology symbolized by the *Principia* of Newton.

First impact

The first impact came in 1757. Exactly 100 years after the building of the Taj Mahal, the superior firepower of Clive's small arms had inflicted a humiliating defeat on the descendants of Shah Jahan. Another 100 years later, in 1857, the last of the Mughals had been forced to relinquish the Crown of Delhi to Queen Victoria. With him there passed away not only an empire, but also a whole tradition in art, technology, culture and learning. By 1857 English had supplanted Persian as the language of state and learning. Shakespeare and Milton had replaced the love lyrics of Hafiz and Omar Khayyam in school curricula, the medical canons of Avicenna had been forgotten, and the art of muslin making in Dacca had disappeared to give way to the cotton prints of Lancashire.

The year 1857 is an index mark for a different reason. About then foundation of modern Pakistan was laid, particularly the western part of it. This is a state twice as large in area and thrice as populous as California, which consists of the flat, fertile Indus plain and the wild, gaunt mountain approaches to it.

When I say that modern Pakistan came into being in the last century, I use the world 'modern'



Scientist working with cultures in the bacteriological section of the Bureau of Laboratories, Government of Pakistan.

advisedly. For the history of the country, in fact, goes back some 4,000 years. This was the land that nurtured the civilization of Moenjodaro, a civilization contemporaneous with, if not earlier than, that of Egypt and Babylon. This was the land that the *Vedas* of the Indo-Aryans celebrated three thousand years ago. This was the land whose rich cities drew Alexander the Great a millennium later.

Alexander's soldiers in all their transient career had never crossed a river mightier than the Indus. The river and each of its five tributaries flowed through a green ribbon of farmland a few miles wide. Between these cultivated ribbons lay broad stretches of parched desert. Living in the fertile regions were tribes of virile men in cities protected by ramparts of burnt bricks. By the time the Greeks had forded the fifth river, the resistance of these cities had broken

their spirit. Alexander decided to venture no farther eastward.

This history of invasion from the West and the fierce resistance offered was repeated again and again in succeeding centuries, with the Arabs, the Afghans, and the Turkish Mughals. Each invader brought his skills and culture, especially the Afghans who gave the country the gift of Islam 800 years ago, turning its face decisively westward towards Mecca. This then was the country to which the British came as conquerors in 1857.

Garden out of desert

The British changed the face of the land. Not content with the ribbon-like patches of cultivation, some farsighted men in the Indian Civil Service harnessed the technology of their day to create a garden out of the desert and scrub. They built low dams across the five rivers on foundations of sand and gravel, structures which have rarely been attempted elsewhere and whose essential stability remains to most hydraulic engineers a miracle to this day.

Behind these dams they diverted the waters into great new canals. "These canals.... have a total length of 10,000 miles," reported the President's Science Advisory Committee Interior Panel on Waterlogging and Salinity in West Pakistan in 1962. "Some of the biggest are as large as the Colorado River. The canals were carefully designed as to width, depth, and slope in such a way that the silty water moves just fast enough so that it neither erodes the beds of the canals nor chokes them by depositing sediment. To get this even flow was no mean task in surveying and engineering, for one should not forget that the nearly flat Indus plain slopes no more than one foot per mile."

With the canal system was created a fine railway network and perhaps the finest road system east of Suez. The country multiplied in prosperity, fertility and population. It was in this sense that modern Pakistan was the creation of 19th century technology.

But even after such a heavy initial dose of technology, Pakistan failed to become a technologically advanced country. Something went grievously wrong, for the first flush of prosperity lasted no more than a few decades. The country was built upon just one resource, agriculture, and agricultural production did not keep in step with the population increase. Even on the purely technical side, soon after its inception the very miracle of West Pakistan's canal network began slowly to stifle the fertility it was meant to create by spreading the blight of waterlogging and salinity in areas through which the canals passed.

Failure of technology

The reasons for this failure of technology are not difficult to find. The technology which created Pakistan did not touch us more than skin-deep. It was a graft that never took, not something that became an integral part of our lives, and all for one basic reason. The only way to communicate the garnered wisdom and knowledge of one generation of men to another is by precept and education. It may be hard to believe, but in Pakistan no provision whatsoever was made for scientific or technical or vocational education.

Thus, even though the entire object of bringing the canal waters was to increase agricultural production, no one dreamt of introducing agricultural technology in the educational system. Something like thirty-one liberal arts colleges were built in the country, one in every district headquarters, to teach British history, the metaphysics of Aristotle, and laws of equity and principles of jurisprudence, but the whole of West Pakistan and the whole of East Pakistan had to be content with just one agricultural and just one engineering college – and this for a population then approaching 50 million. I could not but convey my own personal sense of disbelief when some years ago I was told that in the United States every state university grew around the nucleus of an agricultural faculty with every other faculty added later, so contrary this was to anything I had been used to in Pakistan.

The story repeated itself at all levels. The results could have been foreseen. The level of agricultural practice remained as static as under the Mughals. The chemical revolution of fertilizers and pesticides touched us not. The manufacturing crafts went into complete oblivion. Even a steel plough had to be imported from England.

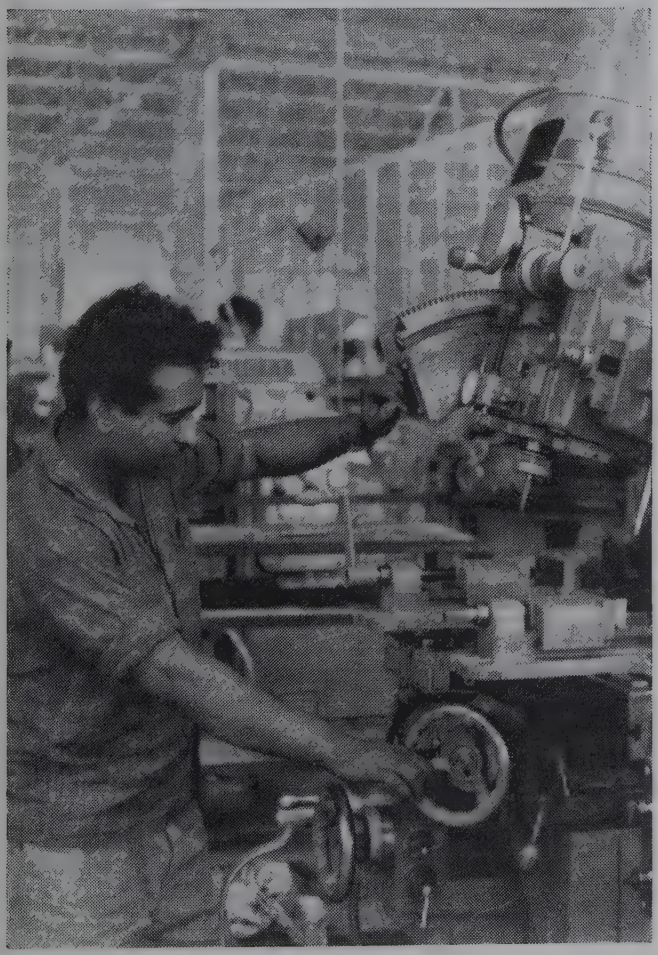
Why did the British administration fail to place any emphasis on technical education, on mechanical skills, or on agricultural husbandry? For mechanical skills there is perhaps a simple explanation. In the economic organization of the empire, Britain was to be the only manufacturing unit. All its other parts – like the American colonies, India, Nigeria, Sudan – were to supply raw materials. Thus, from a British administrator's point of view there was no need to foster mechanical or industrial skills, for these would

never be exercised. But by the same token this attitude is harder to understand so far as agriculture is concerned; the attitude which, for example, failed to build up a proper agricultural advisory and extension service.

Perhaps there is a simpler and more charitable explanation possible. The educational system of British India was essentially the creation of one man, the great historian Lord Macaulay. Writing his recommendations in 1835, he strove to give us the best that Britain could then offer. This best unfortunately did not embrace science and technology. Insofar as Britain's industrial revolution had been brought about by gifted amateurs, there was in the Britain of the 19th century no appreciation of the role of technical education in fostering industrial growth. The first Royal Commission on Technical Education did not report until 1884. The first parliamentary grant in Britain for scientific and technical education amounted to no more than 3,000 dollars. The first polytechnics did not come until 1890. Unlike Germany, modern Russia, or the United States, Britain did not build up an industrial society through the medium of education. Whether or not Britain suffered at all in the long run I shall not say, but for Pakistan, whose whole educational system was patterned on that of the British, this was disastrous.

(to be continued)

Technician operating a drill at the Batala engineering works, Lahore, West Pakistan.



IRRIGATION PROBLEMS

A book entitled "Irrigation and Drainage Practices, Progress, and Problems in the Philippines, Thailand and West Pakistan" has been published by the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering. A limited number of copies has been set aside for requests from individuals and institutions professionally concerned with the various aspects of the science and practices of irrigation.

The book is a result of a series of courses conducted by the SEATO School for practising engineers. These courses were held in the Philippines, Thailand and West Pakistan, lasting approximately three months in each country.

More than 60 engineers, scientists and administrators representing national irrigation agencies and related services attended the courses. The papers presented by them provide most of the material in the book, which is edited by Professor Orson W. Israelsen, Professor Emeritus, Utah State University, and Professor J.B. Smith, Director of Special Programs from 1959 to 1965.

Primarily a technical publication, it is complete with formulae, charts, statistics and other features particularly valuable to experts and researchers. The book also consists of accounts, comments, and discussions easily understood by the non-technologist, the layman-consumer who stands to gain from the efficient management of irrigation water.

SYMPATHY

SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas received the following telegram from Philippine Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mauro Mendez, in reply to a message of sympathy following the eruption of Taal volcano near Manila on September 28:

"Please accept our deep appreciation for the message of sympathy over the loss of life and property caused by the eruption of Taal volcano. Your message has today been conveyed to President Macapagal."

Partnership and Economic Development

Excerpts from an address by SEATO Secretary-General Jesus Vargas, to the American Chamber of Commerce, Bangkok on October 20, 1965

It has become increasingly evident that political and military efforts to preserve freedom against the evil forces which are attempting to subvert it should go hand-in-hand with those of commerce, business and industry if that freedom is to be made more meaningful and worth living for.

In this struggle, professional distinctions are pointless, particularly in South-East Asia where efforts to combat Communism require, for obvious reasons, that they be coordinated and integrated to be assuringly effective. Thus, in the total posture of defence and strategy, the soldier at the front, the worker in the rice fields, the educator in the classrooms, the man in business and industry, are all builders of a common destiny. It would be more realistic, therefore, to regard ourselves as partners in the total environment, inseparable and indivisible, each lending strength to the other.

In this context, the South-East Asia Treaty Organization cannot be dissociated from the advances which have been made in the region in practically all aspects of national life. This is not to ignore respective national efforts, both public and private, which are basic propellers of progress in themselves, but SEATO's commitment to the security and defence of the area has served concurrently to help provide a protective shield for those efforts. At the same time, its own efforts to aid in the development of the countries in the area, along political, economic, social and cultural lines through bilateral and multilateral assistance programs of its member countries have yielded encouraging results.

SEATO's concern for security and defence against the real and potential dangers of Communist aggression is but a component of its larger aim of helping to accelerate the pace of economic development and progress in the region. Its interest, therefore, in specifically providing the climate conducive to international movement of capital and investment resources vitally needed for economic development in the area, and in the creation of conditions favourable to the pursuit of business and industry in general, hardly needs elucidation.

The climate for investment opportunities and economic development in South-East Asia has not been altogether ideal, but a measure of its favourableness can be gleaned from the significant advances made within recent years by countries in the region, particularly among the Asian members of SEATO, namely Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand. Despite international disturbances in the region, these countries have registered marked progress – progress which provides grounds for sustained optimism.

In the last five years, for example, Pakistan had an average annual growth rate of approximately 6 %. The overall increase in the country's gross national product, during the period ending June 30, 1965 came close to 30%, exceeding all plans and expectations. The industrial sector registered a growth rate of 15 per cent and accounted for 12.8% in the country's gross national product. Export earnings recorded a growth rate of 40% while agricultural and industrial production mounted to new levels.

In my own country, the Philippines, growth of production in practically all sectors has been registered. Manufacturing showed approximately 10.7 per cent expansion, while mining and agricultural production have increased by 6.3 and 6 per cent respectively, as of last year. Employment went up in every major non-agricultural line, and more than 8,000 new business enterprises were organized in the last fiscal year alone. The country's gross national product increased by some 6.2 per cent over the previous year.

Thailand, over the period from 1961 to the present, has made rapid progress in its economic development. Gross national product has exceeded the previous level of $3.1 billion and per capita income is steadily rising. Non-agricultural sectors are expanding at a faster rate than the agricultural sectors, and capital formation is reaching new levels.

South-East Asia, rich as it is in natural resources and primary products, accounts for large percentages in world exports. It accounts for 66.72% in rice; 81.35% in tea; 91.11% in rubber; 78 55% in copra, 96.52% in jute; 86.90% in coconuts and 72.55% in coconut oil. The countries in the region are also vital sources of the world's supply of other products such as abaca, logs and lumber, tapioca, kenaf, tobacco, kapok, hides and skins, not to mention mineral products such as iron ore, tin and copper concentrates.

On the consumption side, it is germane to note that the region, which geographically includes India, has a population of some 813,851 million, and an "exploding" rate of growth. The region accounted for the consumption of some $8,926 million of the world's imports in 1964. With the commitment of the countries to rapid industrialization plans and economic development, the opportunities for actual and potential business in the area can be imagined. The physical resources of the region, the low cost of labour, the increasing consumptive capacity and the overall efforts of governments in the area to maintain and promote financial and political stability are attractions which feature the general climate of investment and economic development in this part of the world.

Need for capital investment

In the countries of South-East Asia there is wide room for capital investment to be channelled into agriculture, public works and external trade. Some countries have in fact attempted to identify specific areas in which foreign investments are vitally needed – and welcome. Thailand, in particular, has divided industrial activities into three categories in which foreign investors are given varying degrees of exemption and privilege with regard to import duty and business taxes, in addition to other guaranteed benefits.

In the Philippines, foreign investment is welcome in such areas as the manufacture of antibiotics, bottling of alcoholic drinks, smelting and refining of basic metals, processing of ramie and cononut coir, canning, cattle and dairy industries, and shipbuilding and drydocking. As in Thailand, investment incentives include the benefits of tax exemption on certain categories of imports, partial or complete exemption from business taxes, repatriation of capital gains on liberal terms, and some guarantees aganist foreign exchange risks.

Similar conditions for investment exist in Pakistan, as elsewhere in the region, which literally is hungering for more capital and investment from without.

In presenting these facts, I am not oblivious to the more detailed business considerations, or to the overriding factors which actually determine the flow of business. As regards such detailed considerations, I must leave them to your able and individual initiative and ingenuity. With respect to the overriding factors, I should like to add some light, within the limits of time and discretion, to such information as you may already have concerning the current political and military situation in South-East Asia. As the relative flexibility of these features of the environment is a constant source of doubt and uncertainty, particularly for the business and commercial world, I believe brief mention is appropriate.

At this point, therefore, I would like to dwell briefly on the nature and extent of the threat of international Communism to the developing countries of Asia.

Asia today is beset with pressures not altogether pleasant to consider. For instance, we have the uneasy peace that, to this day, hangs over the 38th parallel in Korea; the sporadic if isolated incidents of violence that continue to attend the political stalemate in Laos; the brisk military situation in and the significant political implications of South Viet-Nam; the admittedly local but similarly disturbing flare-up in Kashmir, and the seeming determination of Communist China to exploit that conflict in the pursuit of her own border troubles with India. Of equally consuming concern to us is the continuing Communist subversive movement in other developing countries of South-East Asia, such as Thailand and the Philippines.

At no time in history has the threat to peace, security and the very way of life of free Asians been faced with such danger. It is lamentable, indeed, that just as they have started to live as free men, they have to face up to an ideology and way of life that is by all standards ruthless, and utterly devoid of decency, morality and fair play.

Deceptions

In the guise of offering economic aid, the Communists persist in subverting the economies and corrupting the sensibilities of small nations, fanning the flames of internal disorder and unrest that usually form part of the growing pains of small countries, and thus rendering them easy targets for ideological exploitation.

This double standard of political morality continues to be employed by the Communists in their desire to conquer Asia by clandestine, piecemeal tactics.

In well-fed and progressive Europe, the Communist threat comes in the form ot intimidation and infiltration. In Asia, however, there is the addition of: *first*, economic offensives by Communist countries; *second*, the encouragement of neutralism by the presentation of the false premise that joining other nations in collective defence, such as in the case of SEATO and other UN-sanctioned security alliances, is inconsistent with national independence and harmful to national integrity; *third*, by intensive propaganda aimed

at the unsuspecting mind which is tempted by the false utopia of Communism, the "no-rich-no-poor" idea. In Europe, Communism presents itself as a formidable and irresistible power; in Asia, it comes disguised in dignity, a personage witn charm and promise, a new friend to change for the old, a new system to be favoured over old cultures and traditions, and – more alluringly – a friend to those in need.

Against these continuing forms and threat of Communism, free Asians – in collaboration with other free peoples elsewhere in the world – have endeavoured to strengthen their free institutions, and to put their respective national economies on a solid footing, the better to be able to do away with unhealthy political, economic and social conditions that lend themselves to Communist exploitation.

Security is essential to development, and relative peace is a pre-requisite to progress. They must be assured. Without security, there could be little to report in the way of economic growth and progress.

For purposes of comparison, one need only to look at the record of some nations in the area. Because of security or political problems, or because of their decision to forego the opportunities that might have come from broader ties with more developed countries, they have on the record made much less progress.

Fortunately for us, several factors have contributed of late, and continue to contribute, to a general improvement in the over-all security situation in South-East Asia. Among these can be mentioned the far-seeing national policies of some of the countries in the area, and their determined follow-up actions to improve security; the firm commitment of friendly nations to render to their less-developed allies the assistance required to bring about and maintain security; the expansion of educational facilities; the sharing with all citizens of the benefits and progress made possible by segments of national societies; the growing sense of fiscal responsibility; a mounting awareness of the uncertainties and risks involved in heavy dependence on a single commodity such as rice, which in turn is leading to diversification; and an increasing awareness of the need for and progress towards political stability.

To these factors, I must add – and pay tribute to – the ingenuity and industry of the leaders and peoples of those countries who have made such determined progress, who are responsible for the conditions which produced the statistics I quoted earlier.

All these have been, and continue to be important contributing factors, in varying degrees, to the development of some of the countries in the area. Admittedly, the process is time-consuming; it is difficult. The significant thing is that it is taking place.

My intention here is not to dwell at length on problems in the area but rather to point up the remarkable progress that has been made by Asians *despite those problems.*

I strongly urge you, as partners in this progress, to share their determination, their confidance in the future. As individuals and as a group, you have much to offer – and much to gain.

SEATO SCHOOL SEEKS CLOSER CONTACTS

Three professors from the SEATO Graduate School of Engineering in Bangkok visited universities and colleges in the Philippines in October and November. They are: Dr. Rolf T. Skrinde, Director of Research; Dr. William J. Venuti, Professor of Structural Engineering; and Dr. Za-Chieh Moh, Professor of Soil Engineering.

Apart from universities in Manila, they visited the Cebu Institute of Technology in Cebu City, Silliman University in Dumaguete, and the University of San Agustin in Iloilo.

The trip was part of a general plan to establish closer contact between the SEATO School in Bangkok and engineering institutes in the countries of South-East Asia whose nationals form the student body of the school.

Thirty Filipinos are now studying at the school. Sixteen have been awarded master's degrees since it was founded in 1959. One of its Filipino alumni, Dr. Victor A. Pulmano, of Olangapo, Zambales, joined the staff as Assistant Professor of Structural Engineering this year.

The academic program of the school has been recently revised to allow a greater flexibility in course requirements within each area of study.

Soil engineering will become a separate area of study in June 1966. The four other fields of advanced instruction offered by the school are hydraulic, structural, transportation and public health engineering.

Opposite: Dr. Venuti, Dr. Skrinde and Dr. Moh with (right) Dr. Pulmano, discussing plans for their tour.

ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK LAUNCHED

Plenipotentiaries of the Asian Development Bank, representing all the participating governments, are to meet in Manila early in December to sign the bank's charter. This was discussed and revised at a special preparatory meeting of senior Government officials called together by ECAFE in Bangkok in October and November.

The bank, which will be primarily an Asian institution in capital, management and operation, will have the following main functions:

(1) to promote investment of public and private develoment capital in the ECAFE region;

(2) finance regional, sub-regional and national development projects in Asian development countries;

(3) assist in the coordination of national development policies and plans;

(4) provide technical assistance for development project;

(5) cooperate with national and international institutions and private sources investing development funds.

The bank is expected to pay special attention to the development needs of the smaller and less developed member countries of the region.

Membership in the bank will be open to ECAFE members and associate members, and other regional countries and non-regional developed countries which are members of the United Nations or any of its specialized agencies.

The initial capital of $1,000 million was proposed by an ECAFE Expert Group as being within the capacity of the Asian countries, although the amount was considered as "in no way commensurate with the capital needs of the Asian region". The Asian member countries will subscribe 60% of the capital, that is $600 million, and 40% or $400 million is expected to be subscribed by non-Asian developed countries.

The $1,000 million capital will be divided into 100,000 shares of $10,000 each. Half of these shares, or $500 million, will be paid in, and half of this amount is to be paid in gold or convertible currencies, with the balance to be paid in local currencies. An equivalent amount of $500 million will be made available as "callable" capital, that is it will be called up by the Bank as and when required.

The proposal to establish the Asian Development Bank was first made by an ECAFE Expert Group on Regional Economic Cooperation in September 1963 and given unanimous approval by ECAFE's First Minis-

terial Conference on Asian Economic Cooperation, held in Manila the following year in December. ECAFE's annual session in Wellington, New Zealand, in March 1965 gave the project "high and urgent priority".

The Asian Development Bank is part of an ECAFE action program for regional economic co-operation in Asia. United Nations efforts to mobilize additional development finance have also led to the establishment of an African Development Bank. (UNIS).

ECONOMIC GROWTH FORECAST IN U.K.

A 25 per cent increase in Britain's output from 1964 to 1970 is the aim of the National Economic Plan, recently published by the Government.

The Plan is intended to yield a £8,000 million increase – at 1964 prices – in the national product during that time; £2,000 million of this will be used to correct the balance of payments and to increase investment in both private and publicly owned industries.

This should help to put the nation's economy on a sound footing and leave a balance of £6,000 million for social development and the improvement of personal living standards.

The Plan lays down a target of an average annual increase in the volume of British exports of 5.25 per cent, and an average 7 per cent a year increase in manufacturing investment.

It forecasts an annual growth rate of up to 10 per cent and even more in some of Britain's modern industries such as oil refining, chemicals, electricity supply. man-made fibres and telecommunications.

The Plan embodies Government policy decisions already announced:

To hold public spending to a 4.25 per cent annual increase;

To pursue an acceptable and workable prices and incomes policy;

To restrict defence spending;

To accept an essential restraint in the provision of overseas aid in the present state of the economy.

Designed to ensure the fullest and most economical use of the British labour force, the Plan will involve large-scale redeployment of men between industries, and the provision of many thousands of jobs in the less prosperous areas of the country.

It has been prepared by the Government in the closest consultation with industry, in particular with the National Economic Development Council on which both management and unions are represented.

It is a plan of action. But it is not, says the Government, a rigid plan. Rather it is a frame of reference against which to measure performance, and it will be reviewed and kept up to date as circumstances warrant.

The Plan's purpose is to provide the basis for greater economic growth. An essential part of it, the Government emphasises, is the achievement of a lasting solution to Britain's balance of payments problem. To achieve this, to provide the surplus necessary to repay Britain's debts, and at the same time foster the rapid growth of the nation's economy, is both the challenge and the goal. (BIS).

Philippines Economy Registers Gains

The Philippines' economy in 1964, according to the 13th annual report of the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, was "characterized by reduction of excessive liquidity and appropriate expansion of private credits, together with continued gains in production and employment."

Farm production rose 5.6 per cent over 1963, while production of manufactured goods during the first nine months of FY 1963-64 rose 7.7 per cent.

Overall production of food crops rose 1 per cent in the 1964 crop year. Export crops like coconut, sugar and abaca showed a 15 per cent increase in production and an 8 per cent increase in area.

Gains in agricultural output were due to better production methods and high profit incentives for exports.

Setbacks to the economy, the report says, are an unfavourable foreign exchange position, larger budgetary deficit, and an increase in prices. (Phil. IS).

* * *

Engineers, constructors, technicians and workers on the Mangla Dam project in West Pakistan, have been complimented by the President, Field Marshal Mohammad Ayub Khan, on completing the diversion of the River Jhelum. Actual construction of the dam, one of the largest in the world, will now be started. (PIS).

France: A Blueprint for 1985

New building under construction for the Faculty of Sciences of the University of Paris.

In twenty years, at a time when a new generation will be joining the working population, France will have nearly 60 million inhabitants. The urban population will have doubled, at the cost of the rural population, and the problems of space, air, water, traffic, training, etc., will be in the forefront of general preoccupations. In addition, by 1985, personal consumption will be 2.5 times greater than in 1960.

If, in twenty years' time, the French want to enjoy an environment adapted to man, they must prepare the way now. The France of 1985 will be as the men of 1964 will have constructed it.

Why 1985? First of all, because this limited period of time makes it possible to work out in a comparatively reasonable way the effects of the changes which will occur in the next few years. In addition, it is also plausible to appraise with a certain realism methods, fashions, and structures quite different from those of today.

But, above all, a period of twenty years corresponds to the moment when a new generation will join the working population. The babies of 1964 will reach the working world in 1985, and the adults who are at present starting out on their working life will then be at the height of their powers.

Between now and 1985, the French people's standard of living may rise as much again as it has done in a century, but this improvement is not necessarily natural and does demand special efforts. Parasitic developments should be curtailed and brought under control. This improvement implies a profound transformation of the economy, presupposing more especially a controlled rate of consumption and intensified fiscal pressure to finance public equipment.

The magnitude of the effort to be furnished depends, of course, on the transformations in the world economy, and on the pace which the European partners and the competitor countries impart to their own growth. The connection is all the closer because the opening of frontiers creates the need for new disciplines which are not at present sufficiently accepted.

This projection must take into account the new needs engendered by growth, in particular the investments in the field of education (the betterment of men) and the development of the territory (the organization of space). This increase in the consumption of the masses, an element of increased well-being, is to be accompanied by a shift towards quality.

The progress of science and technology is likely to modify the values of day-to-day life profoundly. New possibilities (to travel far, to travel quickly, to produce ever more new goods, to have a great deal of

spare time, to know more with greater assurance) are multiplying: at the end of the century, the industrial age will be succeeded by the scientific age. Does not such an evolution represent a threat to traditional values? That is why the problem of man's place, individual freedom, and happiness in private life arises. It would be illusory to construct this happiness if the harmonisation of the individual and the collective were not the object of increased vigilance.

If man is to recognise in this future world an image that will satisfy him, he will have to be able to see in it the work of his hands and the result of his exertions.

Long-term forecasting has become an adjunct of planning in attempting to uncover, in terms of the future, the direction which should be given to every-day action.

With this in mind, a study group of the French Government's Planning Commissariat considered it would be useful to draw a picture of the France of 1985. Here is a summary of its report.

The steep rise in population already begun several years ago and the progress achieved by medical research will radically alter the living conditions of the man of 1985.

On the other hand, the discoveries in the field of genetics and in that of biology and, again, the solutions contributed to the medical problems of the adult will mean a considerable increase in longevity.

Nevertheless, the man of the last third of the 20th century, whom biologists and doctors will endeavour to protect against most diseases, will remain very vulnerable. Subjected to living conditions in increasingly inhuman cities, exposed to an ever greater number of accidents of every kind (occupational, motoring, etc.), he will have to have at his disposal an entirely new preventive system.

In addition, the consumption of drugs which as they become more effective present greater and greater dangers for the consumer of tomorrow, will necessitate the introduction of strict rules.

In short, if certain factors such as the development of medical research, the improvement in the conditions for the practice of medicine, the general application of measures of prevention, and the improvement in general hygiene are for the 60 million French people of 1985 conducive to a certain optimism, one must not, however, succumb to belief in a golden age: every possible means must be used to anticipate the disciplines capable of preventing the grave disorders which ignorance and a failure to realise may engender.

The new environment

In the twenty coming years, from now until 1985, facts are going to intervene and make still more necessary a change in the environment of every French person.

– The agricultural world will decrease in relative and in absolute value, and its mode of life will be less different from the town mode of life than it is today;

– The urban world will grow until it forms four-fifths of the population; small or big, the towns of France will, on average, almost double in population between now and 1985;

– The motor car is going to play an ever increasing part, disrupting a traditional form of life, and creating new forms of relations: between now and 1985, its numbers will have trebled, reaching 20 million;

– The desire for space in all environments – home, factory, office, educational institutions, places of recreation – will have become more urgent.

These forecasts conjure up the picture of twice as many crowds, three times as much traffic congestion, four times more in the way of suburbs. Other important alterations are to be anticipated: conditions of work, family life, and social relations...

Thus, it is biologically possible to suppose that a greater number of men will be engaged in productive and regular activities for a longer period. This ability makes it possible to carry out a certain improvement in present conditions of existence: raising of professional qualification with extension of compulsory schooling, reduction in working hours, harmonisation between work and family life.

These prospects will bring about a transformation in living conditions, in particular in the structure of towns, the organization of leisure time, and, above all, in the role of the family.

In this last sphere, men and women will tend to have an identical position. The family will be different from what it is today: more especially, the education of the children will, to a greater extent,

come under outside influences: educational centres, youth movements, etc....

The appearance of society itself will be modified. One of the essential symptoms produced by this transformation may well be reflected in the anguish of the individual in face of the outside world, the feeling of the loss of his autonomy, and, as a by-effect, a certain reaction with regard to the environment.

It is with a view to resolving these problems that research in the field of the human sciences will have the job of helping to understand the nature of these phenomena better and to cope with their harmful effects.

The moral rules of life which today already play a big part in youth will have to be affirmed: respect for the individual, the search for quality, concern for the dignity of man, the need for solidarity between individuals. More than ever these values will be necessary for the adjustment of the human being and for the changes which will be imposed upon him.

There is no doubt that the training of the individual will constitute the essential problem of this new world, which will inevitably eliminate those who are unable to adapt themselves to it.

The considerable growth in the numbers to be taught, on the one hand, and, on the other, the extension of training itself will necessarily involve profound modifications in present methods.

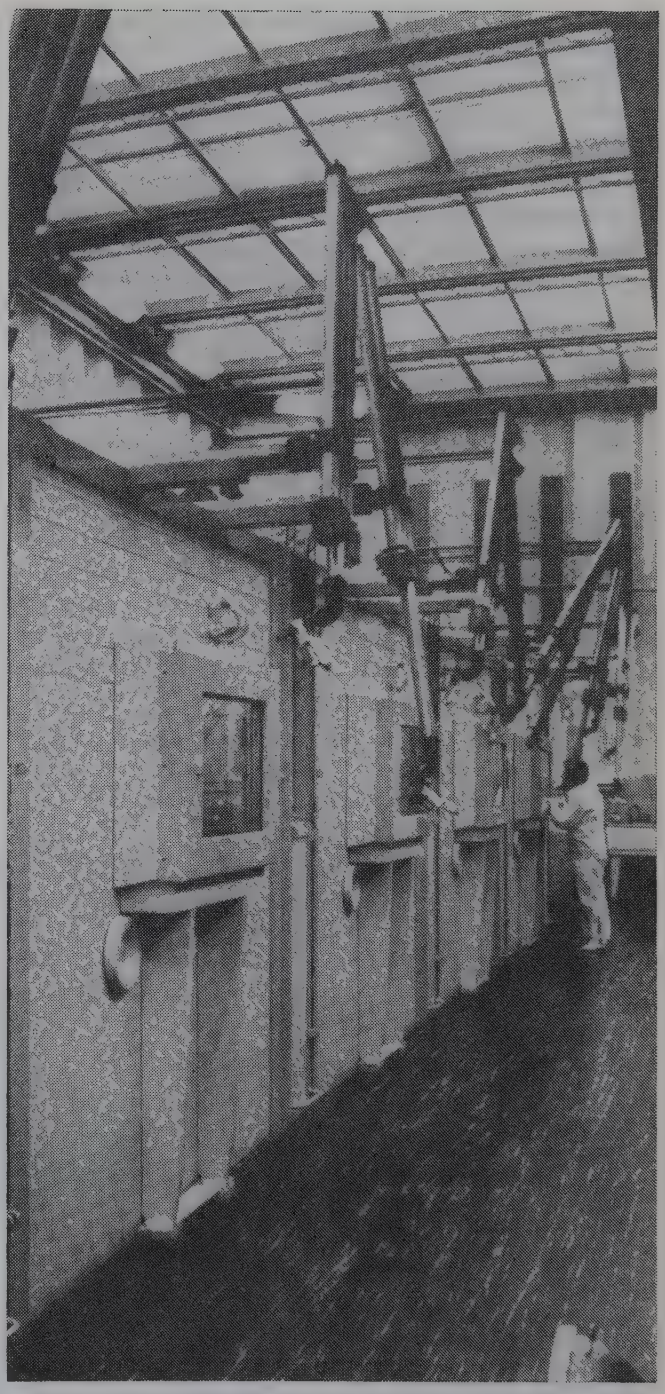
In 1985, of 100 French people aged 17, nearly 100 will go to school, as against 28 in 1960 and probably 42 in 1970.

More than ever, education will have to be carried out at every moment, everywhere, by every means, and for the benefit of everybody.

The training of individuals will occupy a leading place, and the new dimensions of this problem will not make it possible to deal with it within the framework of out-of-date structures. If the role of the pedagogues and teaching profession can only grow, the training of individuals will be the business of the country as a whole and not merely of the specialists.

60 million consumers

Between 1960 and 1985 the standard of living of the French will have multiplied by 2.5, thus rising more in the space of one generation than it did over the whole of the 19th century.



A row of armoured cells for the production of plutonium at the Fontenay-aux-Roses establishment of the French Commission for Nuclear Energy.

It is reasonable to think that expenditure on food will be halved in relation to 1950, while that on hygiene and health, transport and communications, will no doubt be doubled. At the same time, the proportion of expenditure on clothing will decrease slightly, whereas housing and accommodation will, on

the contrary, increase by 30%, and recreation and culture by 50%.

All these modifications will result from widely varying factors and, in principle, from the free choice exercised by consumers. But it will undoubtedly be advisable to guide these choices up to a certain point, by preventing, for example, too great an emphasis on short-term satisfactions, by limiting haphazard advertising influences, by assuring the education of consumers, and by making the individual aware of the cost of the necessary capital investments.

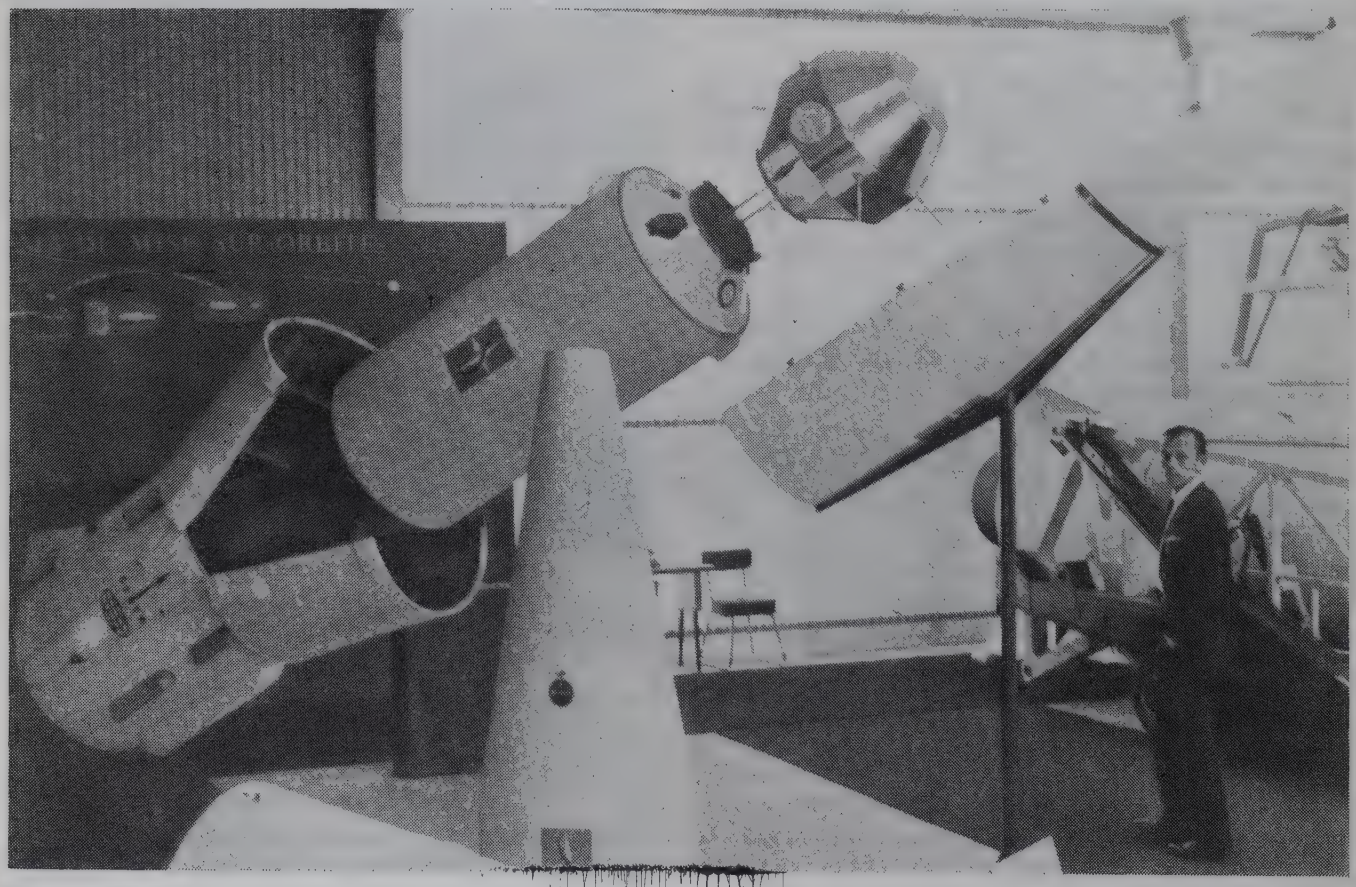
Transformations such as these cannot be achieved unless the economic situation of France in 1985 shows a uniform average growth rate, and one comparable with that of recent years. This condition can be fulfilled in a country which has still vast fields of rapid expansion in the various sectors of activity, but this obligation calls for greater efforts which will have to bear, more particularly, on the development of scientific research, techniques, and the adaptation of the administrative mind and structures to modern conditions of management.

This rapid growth also demands greater mobility of men, the abandonment of a conservatism maintained by routine despite being patently out-of-date, and the development of industrial groups, markets, and administrative concepts on an appropriate scale. Besides these problems, other more technical aspects must be studied: those of agriculture, destined to undergo an important change in the direction of industrialisation, those of initial resources imposing economic and political choices, those of communications which demand urgent financial sacrifices, etc....

To guide present decisions in terms of the long-term goals pursued is becoming today a reasonable ambition. The first work carried out by the 1985 group does not give precise answers to the many problems of the future; it simply states a certain number of questions, sheds light on a vast field of research, and opens the way to projection groups which, in the office of every minister and of every person responsible in the public and private sectors, will have to continue the task. (French IS).

The United Kingdom and the United States contributed sea and air forces to a maritime exercise conducted last month in Australian waters by the Royal Australian Navy and Royal Australian Air Force.

The French satellite launcher "Diamant".



DEVELOPMENT NEWS

The Australian Government's plan to give tariff preference to less developed countries has been welcomed in the Australian Parliament. The new preference will be brought into force if Australia is granted the necessary waiver under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT). Countries entitled to the concession number 118, including those as small as Gibraltar and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands and the largest, Indonesia and India. (AIS).

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The first French scientific satellite, FR – 1, will be put into orbit by the American Scout rocket in California towards the end of this year. FR – 1 will aid studies of the ionosphere. It will circle the earth in 100 minutes at an altitude close to 800 kilometres, and will have a life span of about three months. An American Aerobee probing rocket, recently fired from the Wallops Island base, carried a load of French scientific devices to an altitude of 182 kilometres. (NBF).

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The prospects of finding markets for New Zealand's expanding dairy production were bright, although produce in future would not all be the traditional butter and cheese, the director of marketing for the New Zealand Dairy Production and Marketing Board, Mr. S.T. Murphy, said. In the past 10 years, export sales of skim milk powder had tripled, casein sales had increased fivefold and many new markets had been opened up. (NZIS).

* * *

Over $21 million is to be spent on establishing 14 polytechnic institutions and expanding 18 existing ones in West Pakistan during the next five years.

About $19 million is to be spent on the promotion of mechanised cultivation in Quetta and Kalat divisions of W. Pakistan within the next five years. (PIS).

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Leaders of the Philippine coconut industry, according to Commerce Secretary Cornelio Balmaceda, favour the removal of preferential tariffs on copra and coconut oil imports into the United States. The National Economic Council has urged the President to press for the removal of the tariff. The NEC said that (1) the Philippines has shown that it can supply 90 per cent of U.S. consumption of copra and 100 per cent of its coconut oil, plus 60 per cent of the world market for copra and coconut oil; (2) elimination of the tariff would be in line with the declared U.S. policy to liberalize world trade, and (3) the cost of coco oil to the U.S. would be reduced while the move would destroy the monopoly of two U.S. oil crushers and allow free competition in the U.S. market among all countries. (Phil. IS).

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A Thai trade delegation of 15 visited Sydney, Canberra and Melbourne in October in a determined bid to increase Thailand's export market in Australia. Thailand was one of 19 countries exhibiting at the third International Sydney Trade Fair from October 19 to 30. (AIS).

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Australia is planning its largest-ever exhibition in Asia for the first Asian International Trade Fair, to be held in Bangkok from November 17 to December 10, 1967, under the sponsorship of ECAFE. About one-third (over $1,000 million) of Australia's total exports in 1964-65 were to countries of the ECAFE region. (AIS).

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The French Polar Expedition has chartered the ship *Thala Dan* for a summer campaign in the Antarctic from December 1965 to March 1966. A staff of 30 will board the ship at Hobart, Australia, and will carry out a program of research and construction at the French Antarctic base. (NBF).

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About 187,000 acres of land are to be irrigated in the northern districts of East Pakistan by tube wells and low lift pumps.

About 92,000 acres will be covered by 380 tube wells and about 19,000 acres by 60 electrically driven low lift pumps located near Thakur Gaon.

The remaining 76,500 acres will be covered by 800 diesel engine pumps located at suitable places in Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra and Rajshahi districts. (PIS).

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The Philippine Sugar Institute urges that the sugar industry must integrate, diversify and industrialize in order to suvive after 1974 (when the Laurel Langley Agreement expires). (Phil. IS).

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The 1965-66 Australian Federal Budget provides for an increase of personal income tax by 2½ per cent, and higher duties on petrol, beer, spirits, cigarettes and tobacco. These increases are designed to help finance a record $550,000,000 rise in Government ex-

penditure to $5,334,000,000 in 1965-66. In his Budget speech the Federal Treasurer, Mr. Harold Holt, said the Government had often stated the broad aims of its economic policy – the steady growth of Australian population and output, a high standard of living, full employment, stability of prices, and a strong external balance of payments. (AIS).

* * *

French scientists led by Professor Bernard Halpern have discovered a protein extracted from beans which enables the marrow of bones to resume production of red blood corpuscles after an overdose of radiation. The discovery may lead to the creation of "banks" of cells for the treatment of patients suffering from an overdose, and may aid research into certain forms of leukemia. (Reuter).

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New Zealand farm production rose 2.7 per cent during the 1964-5 season and next season will show an even greater increase, according to the Abstract of Statistics. Despite this, the value of farm income dropped, because of lower wool prices last season. This year's wool clip is expected to be 6 per cent heavier than last year, the report said. The estimated value of all farm produce for the year 1964-5 was £m382.5, an increase of £m0.7 over the final figures for the previous year. A total increase of £m30.8 in horticulture, poultry and bees, mutton and lambs, beef and dairying, was offset by a drop of £m28.7 in the wool group. (NZIS).

There has been an overall increase of 54 per cent in the coal production in the WPIDC collieries in Quetta and Kalat Divisions.

The total yearly production from these collieries has now gone up to over one million tons. (PIS).

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The Philippines has the world's best tropical hardwood, according to Dr. H. L. Shirley, dean of the college of forestry, New York State University. The future of the wood industry is bright, he said, particularly in the field of wood carvings and furniture. He added, however, that what the Philippines still lacks is trained men to handle highly technical jobs in the industry, particularly skilled workers for plywood and hardboard factories and other mills. (Phil. IS).

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The New Zealand Dairy Research Institute has developed a new type of high protein biseuit, made from processed cheese. It is intended as a non-commercial means of using dairy production for the benefit of school children in areas of Asian countries where malnutrition is a problem. (Reuter).

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A telex (teleprinter exchange) service linking Pakistan with New Zealand via London has been made available from October 11, 1965. (PIS).

Visitor to the SEATO Medical Research Laboratory in Bangkok, Air Vice Marshal L.V. Trudinger (left), Director-General of Medical Services, Royal Australian Air Force, with the laboratory's Director-General, Major-General Pung Pintuyothin(centre)and Director of U.S. Component, Lt. Col. Stefano Vivona.

AUSTRALIANS BUILD ROADS IN THAILAND

One of the Australian Government's important projects under the Colombo Plan has been to assist Thailand in improving and extending its system of feeder roads. These are particularly needed in the north-eastern region where the Thai Government is severely handicapped in its program of economic development by poor communications.

The most obvious and urgent need in the past has been for arterial highways, and much has been done to extend and improve them by the Highways Department with the aid of American technical help and international finance. But this has left little finance for secondary feeder roads to village communities, and in the past these have been neglected. Many communities are virtually cut off in the wet season and the Government's planned agricultural development has been seriously impeded by the lack of communications.

It is in this field that the Australian Government has given help, and is now extending it. The object of the assistance is to set up a field organization as a working pilot unit for actual road construction and to provide training for young Thai engineers. That is a field in which Australia has wide experience and has developed its own techniques. It sets different problems from the construction of wide, high-speed highways, which is an American speciality.

Engineers and equipment

The Australian contribution includes a permanent team of engineers, now numbering 13 men, who were provided by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. The same body provided a team of geologists for investigations of the Lower Mekong Project. In addition Australia is providing all the heavy equipment needed by the working unit, including earth-moving machinery, heavy motor transport, a soils laboratory, mobile bridging and a maintenance workshop. Young Thai engineers and technicians are also being trained in Australia and ten have already completed their course and joined the construction unit.

Four years ago an initial survey was carried out, and the project was approved in June 1962. A further survey was made in that year by engineers from the Snowy Mountains Authority and early in 1963 the Senior Project Engineer arrived in Thailand, followed by the first shipment of heavy equipment. Work began on February 15, 1963, and by the end of June last $2,260,000 had been spent on the scheme. Approval has now been given by the Australian Government to continue it for two more years.

This is important work in strategic as well as human and economic terms. Chinese Communists have lately made open threats to launch guerilla operations in the under-developed and remote areas of Thailand. (Radio Australia).

France Plans for Balanced Budget

The 1966 finance bill which has been sent to the French parliament seeks to balance expenditures and revenue. As in 1965, there is nothing unusual about the budget. The increase in state expenditures is the same percentage-wise as the anticipated production increase (6.4%).

Revenue totals 106,192 million francs (+6.59%) and forecasted expenditures total 106,052 million francs (+6.74%), which provides a surplus of 140 million francs.

As drawn up, the budget, is "both a guarantee of the monetary stability and a tool in the development of the French economy".

The government estimated that public expenditures will increase and sustain expansion but not accelerate it. This effort is evident in the structuring of expenditures according to their economic impact. The increase in civilian expenditures (7.14%) is almost equal to the average increase. That of capital expenditures (9.07%) is considerably higher and that of military expenditures considerably less (5.63%).

Authorization for equipment programs will provide considerable assistance for economic activity and will increase 10%. The heaviest increases are for:

roads: 27% (40% for expressways alone);

scientific research: 27% (national education will absorb 20% of the budget);

professional training: 15%;

telecommunications: 13%.

The budget was drawn up considering an increase in prices limited to 1.8% (the 1965 increase will be approximately 2.5%)

Measures to lighten fiscal burdens will now be considered. Such measures will be quite numerous although of limited scope and will favor long-term savings and, consequently, investments. (NBF).

Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs Librado D. Cayco presents first prize in the SEATO essay contest in the Philippines to Rolando I. Vergara, at a ceremony at the Department of Foreign Affairs, Manila.

Essay Contest Winners

Rolando I. Vergara, fourth year chemical engineering student at FEATI University, won the first prize and a cash award of Pesos 500.00 in this year's SEATO essay contest in the Philippines.

Vergara led a field of nine students who won the cash prizes in the contest.

Prizes were presented to the winners by Foreign Undersecretary Librado D. Cayco at the Department of Foreign Affairs in Manila on November 4, 1965.

The second prize and a cash award of Pesos 200.00 went to Jerry Llanes Albano of the University of the East, while the third prize and a cash award of Pesos 100.00 went to Sonia M. Zaide of Far Eastern University.

Six fourth prizes of Pesos 25.00 each were awarded to Eufracio T. Orencia of the San Pablo Colleges, Oscar R. Landicho of the University of Santo Tomas, Myrna Loy Bigornia of the Immaculate Concepcion Colleges in Cebu City, Jorge C. Clavo of the Lyceum, Bel Angus of the University of San Carlos in Cebu City, and Tomas P. Tobias-Chung of F.E.U.

The essay contest was on the subject: "SEATO As A Stabilizing Force in Asia."

Nematode Research

Lack of knowledge of plant parasitic nematodes in Thailand and the Philippines led Father Richard W. Timm, professor of zoology at Notre Dame College, Dacca, East Pakistan to make studies in these countries under a SEATO research fellowship in 1963 and 1964. Father Timm's findings have now been published by SEATO in a booklet entitled *A Preliminary Survey of Plant Parasitic Nematodes of Thailand and the Philippines,* which may be obtained from the Cultural Affairs Office at SEATO Headquarters.

Certain nematodes, or unsegmented roundworms, are parasites of man and domesticated animals. The less-known, microscopic plant nematodes have great economic importance for their destructive effect on crops, particularly in tropical climates.

Science High School Sets New Trend

The Philippine Science High School, according to Dr. Juan Salcedo, Jr., chairman of the National Science Development Board and chairman of the Board of Trustees, PSHS, symbolizes the "beginning of a bright and productive chapter for science and technology in the Philippines." Patterned on the Bronx High School in New York and the first of its kind in South-East Asia, its establishment provides a training ground for future Filipino scientists and inventors.

The school guarantees on a free scholarship basis a secondary course with special emphasis on subjects related to the different branches of science with the aim of preparing its students for a science career. It has been a project of the Science Foundation of the Philippines with the cooperation of the American-Philippine Science Foundation since 1958, and is established at Dilliman, Quezon City.

In the words of Dr. Leopoldo V. Toralballa, PSHS director, "for the common student, the number of years of schooling is simply not sufficient to reach the contemporary frontiers of scientific discovery. Under the system of education now holding in the Philippines, a boy or girl is 20 years old before he or she gets introduced to the great ideas of science. The ages of 12-13 are not too early to begin deeply learning the great sweep of ideas that permeate modern science. "Thus, the establishment of the Philippine Science High School.

Scholars are grouped into five sections. They are given free tuition, books and transportation from the place of residence to Manila and return. Some are given free board and lodging, depending on the financial abilities of their parents. The eldest of the scholars is 21 years old, the youngest is 11.

The course covers a period of five years, the first year serving as a transition period for remedial instruction in English and mathematics. Deficiencies in these subjects are corrected. The first year course covers the following subjects: two hours of English, two hours of mathematics, one hour of science and one hour of Physical Education.

The curriculum adopted has in one way or another a relation to findings of the National Science Development Board Science Talent Search. In their recent survey of the academic performance of the college science scholars, they found out that the highest number of disqualifications is in mathematics subject. The PSHS scholars drilled in this particular subject will not have a hard time in dealing with college mathematics.

The school is a long term project, yet to Dr. Frank Co Tui of the American-Philippine Science Foundation, "it gives something inspiring to strive for – namely the fulfilment of the destinies of our most gifted children, the leaders of the future, a precious resource which has heretofore been neglected, leading to an expansion of the country's scientific and technological manpower." (Phil. IS).

PAK—PHILIPPINE TRADE

The Pakistan Ambassador to the Philippines has announced that during the Third Five-Year period of Pakistan, efforts would be made to establish closer trade and economic co-operation with the Philippines by exploring all the possibilities of increased commerce, especially in the private sector. Plans have already been drawn for a meeting with representatives of trade and commerce, and discussing with them scope for continued expansion of economic collaboration between Pakistan and the Philippines, as well as for close contacts between official trade experts in both countries.

Equipment for Rural Hospital in Thailand

The New Zealand Government is to provide a quantity of medical equipment under the Colombo Plan for a hospital at Maehongsorn in Northern Thailand.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Keith Holyoake, said that as a result of a request from the Thai Government it had been decided to make a capital grant of £1200 for this purpose. The various items of equipment which are required are all manufactured in New Zealand.

"The present hospital at Maehongsorn, which is being replaced, is situated in one of the most isolated areas of Thailand where the incidence of disease is high and there is a serious shortage of medical facilities", Mr. Holyoake said. "The provision of this equipment will therefore fill a very real need and will supplement other efforts being made by the Government to assist in alleviating suffering and raising the health standards of people in the South-East Asian region". (NZIS).

Aid Advisory Council Established in N.Z.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake, called in November the first meeting of the Advisory Council on Civilian Aid to South-East Asia which church leaders had asked him to convene. At their request he had asked Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Phipps to be chairman.

Mr. Holyoake said that since he first announced the proposal for such a council it had met with an enthusiastic response from a wide range of interested people. He had always felt that civilian and military aid were complementary and he was glad to co-operate in this venture which would lead to further aid being directed to the area.

Since the council was first mooted a lot of preparatory work had been done, particularly by Sir Peter Phipps and Mr. Norman Perry, who had just completed a term as Moderator of the Presbyterian Church, and Dr. Ian Fraser of Lower Hutt. All of them had taken a leading role in the move.

They had been in touch with people covering a wide range of interests to get their support for the proposal and to ensure that the council was both widely based and of a dynamic nature. Mr. Perry had also been in touch with relief workers in Viet-Nam to determine possible aid projects.

Mr. Holyoake said it had been agreed with the sponsors that the primary aim of the council would be to mobilize public support for civilian aid to South-East Asia and to advise on methods of providing aid, other than government aid. It would wherever possible work through established organizations like the Council for the Organization of Relief Services Overseas and Volunteer Service Abroad. (NZIS).

MEKONG PROJECT DAM COMPLETED

The Nam Pung dam in Sakol Nakorn province, North-East Thailand, was inaugurated by H.M. the King of Thailand on November 14. The dam, which is on the Nam Pung river, a tributary of the Nam Gam, which in turn flows into the Mekong river, is the first completed in the great United Nations plan for the development of the lower basin of the Mekong for flood control, irrigation, power development and navigation.

The survey of the project was made in 1959, and construction started in 1964. Built at a cost of some $5.75 million, the project includes an earth-rolled dam 40 metres high, 1,719 metres long, 10 metres wide at the top and 170 metres wide at the base. The hydro-electric generating station, with a capacity of 6,300 kilowatts, receives water through a tunnel 120 metres in length.

Power will be supplied to the provinces of Sakol Nakorn, Nakorn Panom and other immediate areas. Water from the dam will irrigate 120,000 acres of cultivated land during the dry season, and the project will provide a flood prevention system over an area of 40,000 acres. The water reservoir, with a capacity of 150 million cubic metres, will be developed for fisheries.

In a message to the Prime Minister of Thailand, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, U Thant, congratulated the government and people of Thailand on the "wise decision and determined effort" which had led to the completion of the project.

"As the first component to be completed within the Mekong Development Project," U Thant said, "it constitutes a shining and happy symbol of the vast benefits in hydro-electric power, irrigation, flood control, navigation and related far-flung economic and social fields which can be achieved for all the people of the basin in Cambodia, Laos, Thailand and Viet-Nam, without distinction as to nationality or politics, through the coordinated efforts of the Mekong Development Committee, of the cooperating governments from outside the basin, of the United Nations and its family of agencies, and of the many other organizations and groups now working together within the overall project." (PRD).

An eight-man British trade mission has spent three weeks in Thailand studying the economic and financial conditions of the country with a view to private investment. The group, the first private British trade mission to Thailand, had discussions with government officials and businessmen. (PRD).

* * *

Fifteen officials of the Community Development Department of Thailand are making a one-month visit to Taiwan. From provinces in the North-East and South, they constitute the second group to be sent to Taiwan for a training course in community development and farm management. (PRD).

RP Steel Mill Will Strengthen Economy

The Philippines hes taken a great step forward towards industrialisation by setting up its first integrated steel mill at Iligan City.

The mill is due to be completed late in 1967. Its inauguration will be a significant milestone in the country's economic progress. Initial portions of the plant, the cold rolling mills, are already in operation.

But when it is complete, the plant will be a modern and technically advanced complex producing, initially, some 256,000 tons of finished steel products a year, and with the possibility of future expansion to over 1,000,000 tons.

The project is a joint venture between private businessmen and the government, with the former, led by Mr. Fernando Jacinto, holding the controlling interest.

About $127,700,000 will be needed to finance the plant, designed to help in the development of a modern industrialised economy.

"It will provide employment for some 3,000 of our fellow citizens," said Mr. Jacinto. "It will save us some $40,000,000 which we are spending each year to buy steel made by other nations."

The plant site which is about 500 miles southeast of Manila is strategically situated.

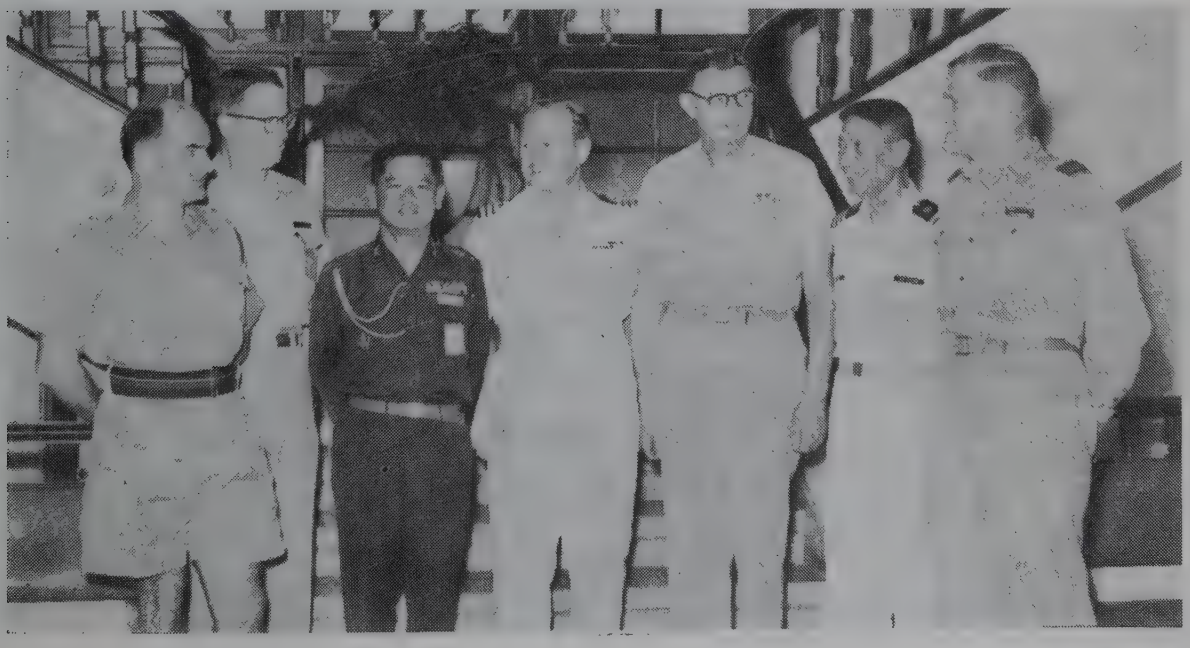
A fine natural harbour at Iligan Bay, which joins the Pacific Ocean and the Mindanao Sea, provides the site with direct access by ocean shipping.

Japan has been the Philippines' major supplier of iron and steel products since 1951. The United States, Britain, Belgium, Australia, West Germany and France are the other principal sources of iron and steel.

The government's Program Implementation Agency believes that a unified iron and steel works utilising locally available raw materials and using the most economical steelmaking processes suitable to local conditions, is the country's best chance to ensure low cost iron and steel for Filipino consumers, while at the same time giving a much needed boost to the present industrialisation program. The Iligan integrated steel mills has been set up with this idea in mind. (Reuter).

An Australian company has supplied 1,500 prefabricated steel bays for the storage of books in the new National Library in Bangkok. It is the largest installation of its kind in Thailand. (PRD).

Member of a specialist military committee met at SEATO Headquarters for a week in November. Here, delegation chiefs gather before the conference. From left to right: Lieutenant-Colonel J. Maitland-Ward (United Kingdom), Captain J.J. Lynch (United States), Colonel W.D. Sawyer (Chairman), Commander M.G. de Leon (Philippines), and Wing Commander R.D. Egerton (Australia).



New Plant to Rebuild Military Vehicles

A big military workshop at Rangsit, near Bangkok, will be officially opened on December 13.

Termed Vehicle Rebuild Workshop, it is a Thai-Australian project built under the auspices of the South-East Asia Treaty Organization. The Ministry of Defence of Thailand and the Australian Government have sponsored it.

On completion, the project will have cost more than $2 million and will be capable of completely rebuilding all types of vehicles ranging from cars to heavy trucks and tractors.

The operating capacity of the workshop is expected to be about 80 vehicles completely rebuilt each month. Trials are already being carried out.

Situated in former rice-fields and market gardens, the project has a 90-acre compound. Earth filling and compacting has raised the entire building area six feet above the surrounding countryside.

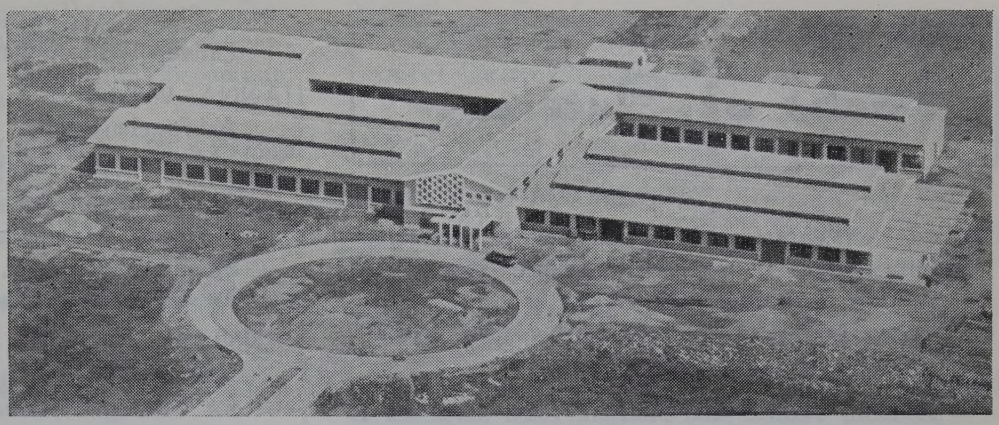
The floor area covered by the technical buildings is approximately 150,000 square feet. The buildings have reinforced concrete frames with masonry walls. Heavy duty steel folding doors of the latest design have been used. Particular attention has been given to achieving maximum ventilation and natural lighting. Concrete floors are specially hardened with steel compound. The workshop has a transport area with covering for about 100 vehicles, its own pumping station, water treatment plant and 50,000 gallon water tower, generating plant, and a barracks to accommodate 20 families.

Thailand has contributed about 60 per cent of the cost in the form of buildings, accommodation and other site facilities. Australia's contribution has been in structural steel, machine tools and workshop equipment.

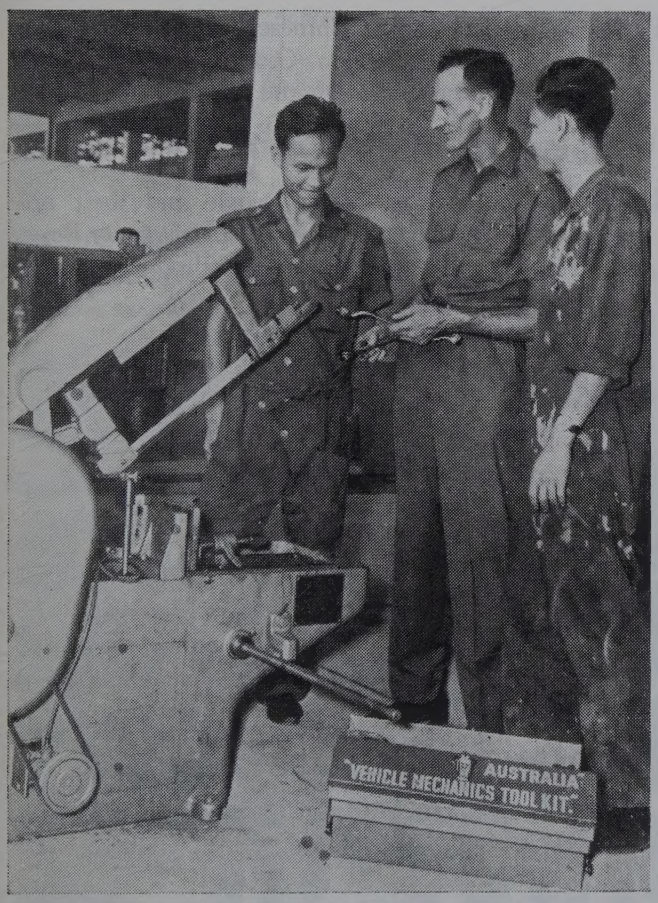
A Thai staff of 450, including many officers and other ranks from the Thai armed services, will operate the workshop when it reaches full capacity. A number of graduates from the Military Technical Training School – also initiated as a SEATO Thai-Australian project – are among the skilled staff of tradesmen. A number of these have received further training in Australia while others have been trained in Bangkok in specialist roles to meet the requirements of the workshop.

The former director of the Military Technical Training School, Air Vice Marshal Chamras Vinagupta, has been appointed workshop director. An Australian Army staff of 10 technicians headed by Lieutenant-Colonel R.D. White as senior project officer has been assigned to supervise installation of equipment and to train Thai personnel. This staff has already been working on the project for two years.

A Thai technician, Sergeant Somrong Niyamanont, fits grinding wheel components together, while the process is discussed by Major Prapart Chaiyakul (left) and Warrant Officer K.R. Sparrow (center), of Morphett Vale, South Australia.



Above: An aerial view of the main building of the Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, 15 miles north-west of Bangkok.



Below: Two Australians help unload a fork-lift donated by Australia for the Thai-Australian Vehicle Rebuild Workshop at Rangsit, 15 miles north-west of Bangkok. Warrant Officer Bruce Barnett, of Newcastle, NSW, drives the fork-lift while Warrant Officer Peter Pini of Wodonga, Victoria, and Staff Sergeant Pradit Junmoogda, at the rear, guide him.

Australian Army Warrent Officer Peter Pini, of Wodonga, Victoria, explains maintenance procedures to two Thai technicians — Mr. Sumruam Swang (left) and Sergeant Sompob Charopensuk — at the Rangsit Vehicle Rebuild Workshop.

Books of Interest

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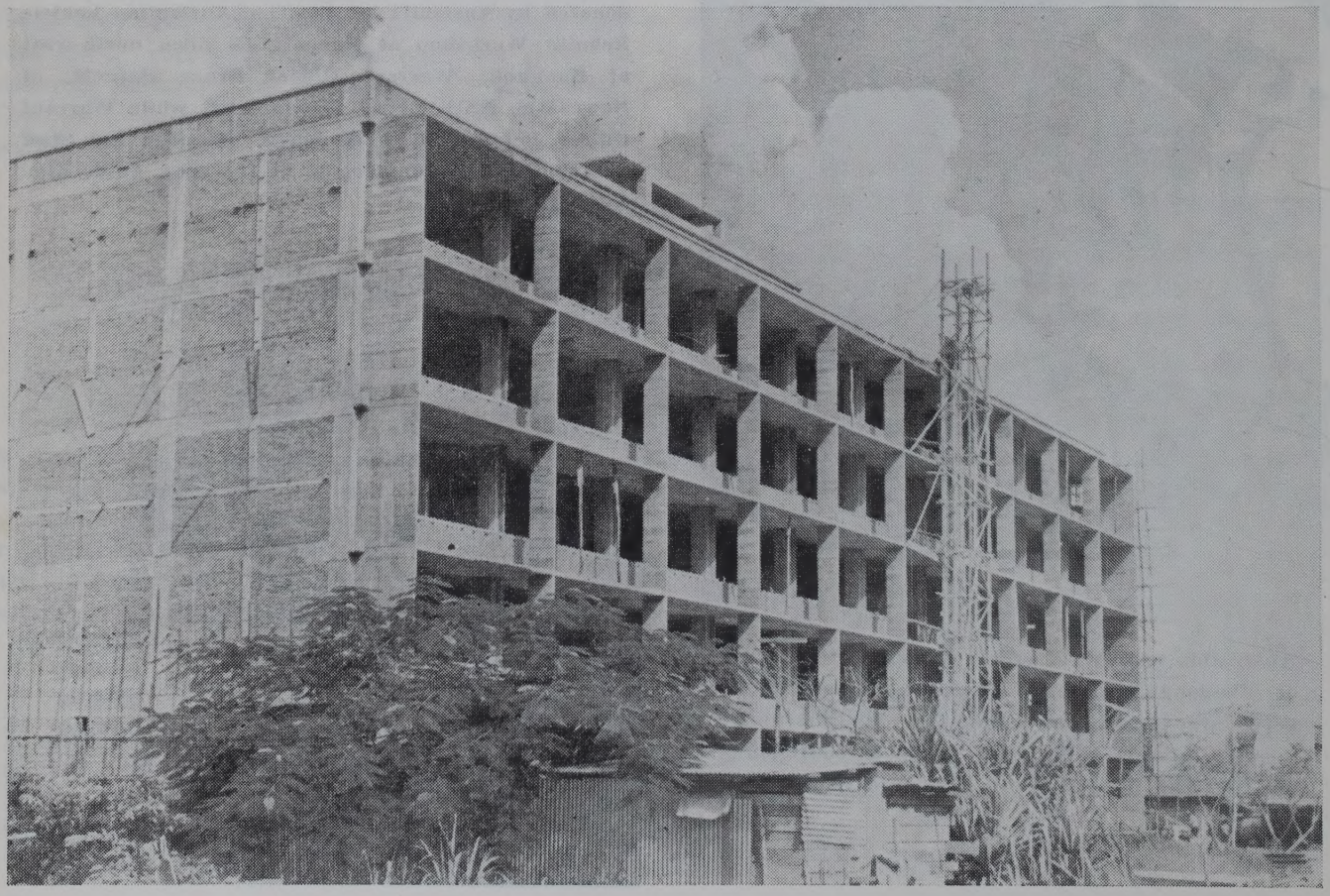
New building for the SEATO Clinical Research Centre, now nearing completion in Bangkok.



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AUSTRALIA, Department of External Affairs Studies on Viet Nam. Canberra, 1965. 13p., illus. (Information Handbook No. 1 of 1965)

Seato Publications

(The following publications may be obtained, on request, from the Public Information Office, SEATO Headquarters, P.O. Box 517, Bangkok, Thailand.)

SEATO: 1954-1964 (English, Thai) – A pictorial and written review of 10 years of SEATO progress.

Story of SEATO (English, Thai)

Information pamphlet on SEATO with notes on member countries.

The Manila Pact and the Pacific Charter

Texts of the South-East Asia Collective Defence Treaty and the Pacific Charter, with explanatory notes.

Gandhara Sculpture in Pakistan (English, Thai)

The origin and development of Gandhara art.

Aspects of the History, Culture and Religions of Pakistan

Lectures by Dr. Ishtiaq Hussain Qureshi, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Karachi, as a travelling lecturer under the SEATO Cultural Relations Program.

Interpretative Translations of Thai Poets

by M.R. Seni Pramoj

SEATO Activities Under the Cultural Relations Program

SEATO activities from 1957-1964 in the field of education.

Post-graduate Studies in Asian SEATO Countries

A guide for applicants for SEATO post-graduate scholarships.

Collective Security: Shield of Freedom (Revised, 1963)

The nature and scope of the various collective security pacts linking 41 nations of the Free World. Foreword by Mr. Pote Sarasin, Secretary-General of SEATO. 165 pp.

Medical

Research into Disease – I : Cholera (Pakistan – SEATO Cholera Research Laboratory)

Research into Disease – II: The Search for Health (SEATO Medical Projects in Thailand).

Skilled Workers for the Armed Forces (English, Thai)

A description of the SEATO Military Technical Training School, Bangkok.

Training Workers for Developing Industries (English, Thai)

An account of the SEATO Skilled Labour Project in Pakistan, the Philippines and Thailand.

Poster:

The Painter's View of his Country – I

Communist Economic Subversion: A Reappraisal

By Dr. Hans Heymann Jr., a discussion of the growing Communist reliance on economic measures as tools of foreign policy.

Peking On Revolution

Extracts from speeches and articles on the 90th anniversary of the birth of Lenin indicating the demand for revolutionary uprising.

Films on SEATO

Two films are now available for loan to universities, schools, libraries and other institutions, in their 16 mm versions, with English or Thai sound tracks.

SEATO: Shield of Progress. A 20-minute, black-and-white documentary, surveying the work and achievements of SEATO in the military, economic, social and cultural fields. From national information services of member countries.

SEATO Exercise "Air Boon Choo". Dramatic 14-minute colour film, giving a step-by-step account of an air defence exercise held in Thailand in 1964. From film libraries of the United States Information Service and the U.S. Air Force.

Both films may also be borrowed from:

The Director,
Public Information Office,
SEATO Headquarters,
P.O. Box 517,
Bangkok, Thailand.

The Tribal Research Centre at Chiengmai, Northern Thailand. Several SEATO member nations have assisted in its establishment.

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